OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO. 61--- BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 11 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Mar.	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		18,00[illegible]
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ...	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana *	8427
18th Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	[illegible]	£56	£93

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929,		
12th Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
11thMar.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th „	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
15th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rdApril	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	—.—	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	—.—	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10 00	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	1040 0	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bomba

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

A Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES—one Science knowing and the other Persian knowing for K. D. Vaghani High School, Jodiya (Jamnagar) on Salaries of Rs. 70/- and Rs. 60/- p.m. respectively to start with. Rise according to satisfactory work and period of service. Apply with testimonials to B. M. DOSHI, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Nawanagar State, JAMNAGAR.
A 31912

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of "Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
Z 31573

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteractor, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
B B

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: 'CALHOTEL"

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31740

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLY-QORAN Can be taught here, in a month only. Never lose this good opportunity. Time:—9 to 10 p.m. Address:—THE ARABIC NIGHT SCHOOL, Vazeer Building, Bhendi Bazar Bombay.
L R1489

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS FROM V.T. BOMBAY TO HOWRAH AND BACK BY ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

DURING the ensuing Easter period, the following Easter concession return tickets will be issued from Bombay to Howrah and back by the alternative routes mentioned below at the following fares:—

	I Class. Rs. as. p.	II Class. Rs. as. p.	Inter Class. Rs. as. p.	III Class. Rs. as. p.
(1) Outward Journey via Delhi and return journey via Naini and vice versa ..	183 13 0	92 0 0	61 14 0	35 1 0
(2) Outward Journey via Cawnpore and Lucknow and return journey via Naini and vice versa ..	158 14 0	79 8 0	58 10 0	30 11 0

The period of availability rules and other conditions for travelling on Easter Concession Tickets will apply to the above tickets.

Bombay, 8-3-29.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
31917

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 3-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-0-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19.55 hours on 22|3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25-5-0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate,
9th February 1929.
31796

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply about 450 Manhole Covers for Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1929-30 so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 22nd March, 1929, FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

Tenders should be accompanied with 1 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money.

A specification and tender form can be had from Store Office on application on payment of Re. 1|-.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dt. 8-3-29.
31921

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1928, at the rate of Rs. 12|8|0 per Preference Share and at the rate of Rs. 12|- per Ordinary Share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1929, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturday and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names be on the register on TUESDAY, the 26th March, 1929.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders on Monday, the 22nd April, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 26th March to SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1929, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
By their Constituted Attorney.
M. N. KUKA.
Bombay, 8th March, 1929.
31916

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England)

See AGRA and DELHI Under Ideal Conditions

During

The EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.
23rd March—1st April, 1929.

THERE AND BACK
by
SPECIAL TRAIN.

at
REDUCED FARES INCLUSIVE OF CATERING.

Accommodation on this train will be for SECOND and THIRD Class only.

SECOND CLASS **Rs. 86.**
Three days at Agra.

THIRD CLASS **Rs. 45.**
Three days at Delhi.

Full particulars of this attractive tour and arrangements for booking can be obtained on application to the Season Ticket Booking Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

N.B.—Money will be refunded in the event of special train being cancelled for any reason.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate, 22nd February, 1929.
31846

WOOLLEN CARPETS' WASTE FOR SALE

PLEASE communicate with

K. B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO.,
Woollen Carpet Manufacturers,
Amritsar, PANJAB.
31906

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM TYEBALLY has contracted with our client Dr. ARDESHIR ERASHAW HAKIM for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 592 (five hundred and ninety-two) square yards or thereabouts, situated at 1st Nowroji Hill Road being Plot No. 13 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by Plot No. 14 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedally Abdullalli, on the West by a passage 10 feet in width and on the North by a Road 40 feet in width and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3184 and Cadestral Survey No. 5|1721, Mandvi Division together with the buildings standing thereon which are registered in the books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3822-23, Street Nos. 15-1 (First Nowroji Hill Road) and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1929.
NATVERLAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 659 of 1927.

MEHERBAI JEHANGIR BAMBOAT and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
FIDAHUSSEIN MULLA MAHOMEDALLY ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit, dated the 13th day of February, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House either in one lot or two lots on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bearing City Survey No. 39, according to the Sanad, dated the twenty-eight day of May, 1913, and containing by admeasurement 931 square yards according to the said Sanad and 962 1|3 square yards according to the Deed of Conveyance, dated 5th December, 1912, and bearing Municipal No. 25, and bounded on the East by the property of Kaknmiya Shaikally, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Mulla Ahmed, on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by vacant Government land and the Railways of B. B. and C. I. Railway and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagors and the same are at present in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the 2nd Plaintiff, as the Receiver.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban, bearing City Survey Nos. 48 and 49, bearing Municipal Nos. 12, 12A and 15A and containing by admeasurement 357 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the West by Road, on or towards the North by Road and on or towards the South by B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the same are at present in the possession of the tenants of the 2nd Plaintiff as the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1929.
(Sd.) H. P. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31773

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL - CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 4228 of 1923.

KESHRICHAND DEVCHAND Plaintiff
vs.
BHIKHUBHAI VIRCHAND and KESHAVLAL VIRCHAND Defendants
and
CHANDULAL SHIVLAL ... Assignee

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Fatasa's Pole in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, Taluka Daskroi, North Division and register of City Survey under C. Ticka No. 2 and Survey No. 573 (admeasuring 78 square yards or thereabouts) and assessed by the Municipality of Ahmedabad under Street No. 241 and bounded, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the south by the temple of Mahadeo, on or towards the East by the property of Raichand Nathu and on or towards the West by the property of Nagindas Nathu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Assignee abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1929.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31901

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2150 of 1928.

(1) MANORDAS JUGJIWAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant one of the surviving proving executors of Virji Madanji, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) THACKER GOCULDAS DEWJI, also of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, sole-proving Executors of the Will of Ladhibai, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) JEEWANDAS RANCHORDAS, (2) HARIDAS RANCHORDAS, and (3) MORARJI RANCHORDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) JETHA DEWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the surviving proving Executors of Virji Madanji, residing at Ghatkopar. ..... Defendants.

To,

JEEWANDAS RANCHORDAS,
1st Defendant in the abovementioned suit.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to recover from you and other defendants the sum of Rs. 4,381-0-9 with interest thereon at 10 Ans. per cent per month costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

Please take notice that the hearing of the above suit is fixed on the 27th day of March, 1929 at 11-15 a.m. S. T. in the forenoon when you are summoned to appear in the above Court in Person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are further required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the date before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of October, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 19th day of October, 1928.

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
31915

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale deed, dated 2-7-1919 and made between Balmukund Govindram of the one part, and Maheshwar Shridhar Phatak and Bai Gangabai Shridhar Phatak of the other part, regarding the piece of land situate at Ville-Parle, and then bearing S. No. 77, Pot. No. 8, Area 1 Acre and 3-4 Gunthas, has been either LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN. The Public are warned against dealing with the said sale-deed in any way, and claims, if any, under it in respect of the same, should be notified to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been knowingly waived.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Vakil, High Court.
Andheri, 7th March, 1929.
31919

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (Bungalow) AT PEDDAR ROAD.

UNDER instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of late Mr. Mishari Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will this day MONDAY, the 11th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the Bungalow, messuage, tenement and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Peddar Road, admeasuring about 8557 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 667 etc. New Nos. 2173 etc. Old Survey Nos. 65, 66, New Survey Nos. 7125 7129, Cadastral Survey No. 610, Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3481 (1), 3481 (2), Street Nos. 66,68 and bounded on the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama, on the East by Peddar Road, on the South by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia and on the West partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and partly by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorney for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 9.

March	21.41+.02
May	21.44+.05
July	20.89+.01
October	20.66+.06
December	20.60+.02
Middling Spot	21.65 unchanged

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 9.

March	20.51+.02
May	20.70+.01
Middling Spot	20.42 unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 9.

	Opening	Closing
March	10.86	10.80 unchanged
April		10.84—.02
May	10.95	10.90—.01
June		10.88 : .02
July	10.91	10.89+.02
August		10.83 -.01
September		10.77+.02
October	10.74	10.70+.02
November		10.67+.02
December		10.67+.02
January	10.70	10.65+.02
February		10.63+.02
March		10.61+.02
Middling Spot		11.12 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Coton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.08	unchanged
Scinde, Fine	8.05	,,
Scinde, Superfine	8.30	,,
Bengal, Good	7.55	,,
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80	,,
Bengal, Fine	8.05	,,
Oomra, Good	8.15	,,
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45	,,
Oomra, Fine	8.75	,,
Broach, Fully Good	9.35	,,
Broach, Fine	9.60	,,
Broach, Superfine	9.85	,,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 9.

March	18.01+.04
May	18.46—.04
July	18.69—.05
October	18.73—.09
November	18.89—.09
December	19.32—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.90—.05

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to he Continent	11,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York March 9.

Coffee, Fair, Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	18-1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment Sellers March 43/9
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lz. Cargoes—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. 43/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Aoafit Buyers 47/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—No offering

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Sandard, No. 5, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4 11/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/5

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 9.

Smoked Sheet, Staudard, Ribbed lb. Cpot 1/0-5/8 Sellers.

London.—The Southbound express from Newcastle collided with a light engine at Darlington the engine was overturned. Front carriages of the train were telescoped the guard was killed and threee passengers received injuries.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 9.

Silver.—Market Quietly Steady.

Spot	26
Forward	26

LINSEED

London, March 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—Shipment Hull Sellers Mar/Apl. £15/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £19/5/0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, March 8.

During the week under report, the market has been fairly active. A fair quantity of Natal Coal ex S. S. Stuart Prince has been sold at about 27/ Sh. per ton C.I.F. From S. S. Matheran a quantity of about 500 tons Deshargarh, Seezpore, Ponati Coal has changed hands at about Rs. 16/4 per ton C.I.F. These sales show the firm tendency of the market.

The steamer freight of Coal from Calcutta to Bombay is scarce and firm at about Rs. 8/ per ton. It is reported that a steamer for Coal has been fixed at Rs. 7/12 for the second half March shipment.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream.

25-2-29 S. S. Akbar Lodha Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
27-2-29 S. S. Clune Park Natal Coal Turner Morrison and Co.
3-3-29 S. S. North Pacific Welsh all large N. R. Naizr and Sons.
7-3-29 S. S. Stuart Prince Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive wth Coal Cargo.

18-3-29 S. S. Homayun Duraban Navigation Turner Morrison and Co.
20-3-29 S. S. Shuja Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.
23-3-29 S. S. Sarvistan Bengal Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co.
10-4-29 S. S. Pallas Natal Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co. and Gandhi and Co.
15-4-29 S. S. Sneaton Natal Coal Turner Morrison and Co.
25-4-29 S. S. Uka Maru Natal Coal Turner Morrison and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Norbern & Natal Coal	26/3 Sh.	
Durban Navigation Coal	26/ Sh.	
Deshargarh		Rs. 16/8
Seebpore/Ponjati		Rs. 16/4
Lodna Steam Coal		Rs. 16/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 8.

Since our last report we have to report a strong market during the interval with stronger advices from Java where owing to small stocks and heavy short coverings prices for old crop Sugars have gone up over one and half guilder with fair business doing while newcrops has been advanced by only 1/8 to 1/4 of a guilder. In sympathy with the advance in Java America and London also reported rather better markets and with a new life after a very long time dealers came in to buy and a large business was done the British Refined Sugars March shipment at Rs. 8/1/0 to Rs. 8/4/0 and in BRB March/April at Rs. 8/8/0 to Rs. 8/9/0 and White Javas March shipment at Rs. 8/7/0 to Rs. 8/10/0 all Free Bombay Harbour Terms. There was free offering for European Sugars a large quantity of White Java ex-stock was sold by European Holders at Rs. 13/8/0 to Rs. 13/12/0 W Godowns for delivery within one and two months. A native importer sold a fair quantity of White Javas July/September and October/December at Rs. 8/1/6 to Rs. 8/3/0 and Rs. 8/2/0 to Rs. 8/4/0 respectively.

Java reported a very strong market for old crops and prices were advanced by one and half guilders while New crop advanced only an eighth to a quarter of a guilder with fair business done.

American Terminals fluctuated within five cents while London Terminal fluctuated within 3d.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Ready Rs. 13/10/0 s12/7 F. B. Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.
,, February Rs. 8/8/0 s12/7 F. B. Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.
,, March Rs. 8/10/0 s12/9 F. B. Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.
,, June Rs. 8/5/6 s12/4-1/2 F. B Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 8/3/6 s12/2-1/2 F. B. Harbour.
Brown Ready Rs. 12/9/0 s11/6 F. B Harbour stocks 8,000 bags.
BRB Ready Rs. 13/10/0 s12/7 F. B. Harbou rtocks 40,000 bags.

Arrivals:—
S. S. Duchessa De Osta with 3900 Bags Beet Sugars.
,, Clan McBride with 23000 Bags British Refined.
Cracovia with 17,000 Bags B Sugars.—

FRAMROZE,
Sugar Broker.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

Messrs Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	22
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	13
Ceylon Planters	30
Ceylon Rubber	46
Clunes Estates	25/8
Cochin Rubber	39
Eila Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	35
Fairlawn Estate	36
Frocester Estates	62
Hatbawe Rubber	14
Honiton Rubber	9/8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	20
Jambulande T & Rub.	15
Jeborg Rubber	20
Kalutara Company	39
Kalutara Rubber	20
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	27
Lanka Rubber	60
Lansdowne Rubber	215
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	27
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	25
Neuchatel Estates	48
North Western Rub.	23
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	23/8
Rubber Growers'	28
Saffragum T. & Rub.	215
Talaswella Tea	52
Torrington Tea	21
Udabage Tea	67
Udapolla Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	14
Vogan Tea	47/8
Warrinpolla Estate	29

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Re 0. 65 1/2 Cents.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

(Messrs. Samuel Moutagu and Co.)
LONDON, February 20.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,837,878 on the 13th instant (as compared with £1,49,/626,177 on the previous Wednesday) and represents a decrease of £1,068,437 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The bulk—about £710,000—of the £923,000 bar gold from South Africa available in the open market this week was secured by the Bank of England, the balance being disposed of as follows: India £80,000, Straits Settlements £50,000, Home Trade £40,000 and Continental Trade £36,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £651,702 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn
February 14th	nil	£39,906
February 15th	nil	£ 8,652
February 16th	nil	nil
February 18th	nil	£ 3,419
February 19th	£712,300	nil
February 20th	nil	£ 8,621

The receipt yesterday was in bar gold from South Africa. The withdrawals consisted of £56,598 in bar gold and £4,000 in sovereigns.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

Imports.

France	£17,159
Australia	7,676
British South Africa	3,725
Other countries	1,931
	£30,491

Exports.

Switzerland	£30,800
Egypt	35,925
British India	64,510
Straits Settlements	43,237
Other countries	22,940
	T197,412

On the 14th instant the Imperial Bank of India raised its official rate of discount from 7 per cent to 8 per cent.

Following are the balance of trade figures for India for the year 1928:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Imports of Merchandise on private account	248,08
Exports, including re-exports of Merchandise on private account	338,04
Net imports of gold a	21,09
Net imports of silver	14,44
Net imports of currency notes	14
Total visible balance of trade (in favour of India)	56,47
Net balance on Remittance of Funds (against India)	35,51

The composition of the Indian Gold Standard Resive on 31st January last was as follows:—

In India	—£
In England:—	
Cash at the Bank of England	1,361
Gold	2,152,394
British Treasury Bills—Value as on 31st January 1929	6,231,956
Other British and Dominion Government Securities Value as on 31st January 1929	31,614,349
	£40,000,000

SILVER.

Silver prices continued their downward trend until the 16th instant, when the cash quotation was fixed at 25.5/8d and that for two months' delivery 25.11/16. The sagging prices were due more to reluctance on the part of buyers than any eagerness to sell and the market was therefore in a condition easily responsive to pressure. On the resumption of business in Shanghai following the China New Year Holidays, little activity was evident until yesterday, when some substantial buying orders from the Far East rather took the market by surprise causing a sharp recovery to 25.7/8d for both positions—a rise of 1/4d for cash and 3/16d for two months' delivery. The enquiry was not resumed to-day and quotations reacted 1/16d in consequence.

America has been a more willing seller during the week, but the Indian Bazaars were inclined to buy, especially at the lower level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 11th instant to mid-day on the 18th instant:—

Imports.

Netherlands	£11,150
Canada	34,979
Other countries	7,354
	£53,483

Exports.

Netherlands	£79,080
Austria	48,248
Hungary	37,425
British India	64,502
Irish Free State	12,058
Other countries	11,219
	£252,482

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 9.

T T Berlin on London	20.44-3/4
T T Amterdam on London	12.11-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	33.09
T T Milan on London	92.64
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.22
T T London on Prague	163.87

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)
Calcutta, March 5.

Heavy Goods.—The market this week has been steadier in sympathy with the hessian market. Shipper business has been very limited, but some business in Hy. Cees and B. Twills for October/December or speculative account is reported. Rates show little change and at the close the market is quiet but steady.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for April/June at Rs. 44/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/8/0, for March at Rs. 49/10/0 to Rs. 50/0/0; Liverpool Twills (41½"x24" hd) for May and May/June at Rs. 50/8/0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Sugars (6x8) for May/June at Rs. 51/8/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for April/June at Rs. 44/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/8/0 for March at Rs. 49/10/0 to Rs. 50/0/0 Woolpacks for June at Rs. 2/3/6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 45/4/0 to Rs. 45/0/0, for early October at Rs. 45/8/0

For Burmah and the Straits.—F. Bags for March/April at Rs. 35/4/0; Heavy Cees for April/June at Rs. 44/4/0 to Rs. 44/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 43/12 to Rs. 44/0/0; Heavy Cees 2" green for March at Rs. 45/4/0. str.; A Twills for Ready at Rs. 51/4/0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for February/March at Rs. 53/12/0, for early March and April at Rs. 54/0/0, for August/September at Rs. 53/14/0

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for April/June at Rs. 44/8 for July/September at Rs. 44/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 43/12/0 to Rs. 44/0/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 49/8/0, for March at Rs. 49/10/0 to Rs 50/0/0.

Hessians.—After the opening the market quickly improved on reports of good shipments, combined with some covering for the March phatka settlement. Prices throughout the week have kept very steady in spite of the continued absence of shipper enquiry. Towards the close the news of a fire on a "steamer" conveying hessians to North American ports caused a sharp advance, which, as we close, is being barely maintained.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16-1-0 to Rs. 16-0-0, to Rs. 16-9-0.

40"—7½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 15/3/0 to Rs. 15/11/0 to Rs. 16/4/0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 1st March 1929.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	8,64,05,000
Other Deposits	70,04,79,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	6,50,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	54,47,000
Rupees	97,18,31,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Depoits in London	£ 845,800
Advances and Investments in London	£ 911,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 14,700

Percentage 15.45
Bank Rate 8 p. c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	19,06,59,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,36,05,000
Loans	14,20,51,000
Cash Credits	82,73,31,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	11,73,90,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	88,12,000
Bullion	5,000
Dead Stock	2,83,14,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	47,52,000
Balances with other Banks	2,77,000
	83,88,96,000
Cash	13,34,35,000
Rupees	97,18,31,000

Rs. Increase.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	74,68,000
Other Deposits	39,91,000

ASSETS.

Rs. Increase.

Banks' Investments	22,56,000 Decrease.
Loans	2,45,58,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	76,05,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	92,92,000 Increase.
Cash	1,32,00,000

Percentage 15.45.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 1st March 1929.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 9.

Demand Bills	484.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/8/9
Costorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/10/0
Rapeseed, Torta, ton.—Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/7/6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 9.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lbs.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 la		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	,,	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weights) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH +Quality,		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	12 14 0
3810	,,	10 15 0
9898	,,	10 15 0
9797	,,	9 4 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA, Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 3
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 6
Simplex	,,	1 6 0

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-doy:—

Name of Company	Laest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes)	104. 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	98. 15. 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2.18.9
Australian 5 Per cent Loan (1935/45)	98. 15.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0. 17. 3.
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1.0.3
Canadian Eagle O. Co.	0.11.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7.0.0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	19.7.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	140.0.0x
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord	1.6.9
India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	67.15.0x
India 4 1/2 Sterling Loan (1950/55)	90.15.0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	57.15.0x
Indian Copper Corporation .Ord.)	4.3.3.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	.12.9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0.9.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8.7.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9.7.6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0.4.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Debs	80.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (ord. Stock)	186.0.0x
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	97.5.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	104.0.0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101.10.0

Remarks:—xHongkong Banks, India 3 1/2 p.c. and 3 p.c. Sterling Loans and Southern Punjab (Ord. Stock) ex-dividend

—:o:—

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 9.

Linsed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers April 28/9

Linsed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 29/3

THE GUILLOTINE IN PAWN

—:o:—

THE REIGN OF TERROR: A NEW ANGLE OF VIEW

The Regin of Terror has never lost its hold upon the public imagination, for the dreadful drama of the guillotine has shown the heights and base depths of human nature. The noble calm of so many who went proudly to their death with a smile, the execration and shouts of the mob —nothing is wanting to move our minds with pity and fear. Though a lurid light plays in history, on aristocrats and revointionaries, it is curious to realize that the lives of those who plied the wretched family trade of executioner are hidden in grim obscurity. In his important new book—"The Guillotine and its Servants," Translated by Mrs. Rudolph Stadwell (Hutchinson, 21s).—M. Lenotre pieces together shreds and scraps of evidence.

"THE RED THEATRE."

On the revolutionary tribunals, the guillotine was known among the judges as "the red theatre" Dr. Guillotine, who gave his name to the machine of death, devised the instrument with the best possible humanitarian motives. A newspaper of the day pointed out its advantages. "No man's hand will be stained by slaughter of his fellow creature, and the condemned person will have nothing to endure but the apprehension of death—which apprehension will be more painful to him than the blow that robs him of life." The first public operations of the decapitating machine disappointed the people of Paris, and in dispersing they sang this couplet:

Give me back my wooden gallows,
Give me back my gallows.

M. Lenotre suggests that had the philanthropic doctor not invented this machine just as the revolution broke out history might have been different. "The people of Paris would not have endured the sight of such number our executions by the old method, even supposing such executions had been possible."

THE SILENT EXECUTIONER.

Sanson, the famous executioner of Paris, maintained a grim silence through his life. Faked memoirs have been written in his name. Balzac introduces him into a novel. It is said that he was by nature compassionate, and tried as far as it was in his power, to make the terrible hours before execution less bitter for the victims. There is a tradition that when he was alone in the tumbril with Charlotte Corday he kept his eyes fastened continually on the girl, who with the curiosity of a provincial sightseer gazed at the signs above the shops of the Rue Saint-Honore as she passed them one by one; he pointed out to her that by leaning against the rail of the cart she could avoid the jolts that shook her so roughly.

WHEN THE TUMBRILS STOPPED.

The Abbe Carrichon, who followed Madame la Marechal de Noailles and her daugter to the place of execution, disguised in a dark blue coat and red waistcoat, and secretly gave them absolution without removing his hat, has left a vivid picture of the "necessary man" and his assistants.

"The tumbrils drew up, the scaffold appeared; I shivered. It was at once surrounded by the horsemen and foot-soldiers. Behind them were numerous spectators in a circle. Most of them were laughing and enjoying the heart-rending sight. . . . I perceived the chief executioner and his two assistants from whom he is distinguished by his youth and by the dress and bearing of a would-be dandy. One of the assistants is remarkable for his height, his portliness, the rose held in his mouth, the coolness and deliberation with which he does his work, his turned-back sleeves, and the crimped hair he wears in a 'queue' . . . It must be admitted, whether from an underlying feeling of humanity or from habit and a desire to finish the work as soon as possible, the torture was singularly alleviated by their promptitude.

PRAYER AND MOCKERY.

"While the assistants were helping the ladies to alight from the first cart, Madame de Noailles' eyes were looking for me. She caught sight of me; and what volumes she spoke to me with her eyes, now raised towards the sky and now lowered towards earth! On seeing these touchingly eloquent signs of ardent piety the tigers around me said: "Ah, how pleased that one looks how she raises her eyes to heaven, how she prays! But what good will that do her?' Then—by association of ideas: 'Ah, those rascally priests'!"

There is a touch of grim comedy in the fate of Sanson's son, the man who pawned the guillotine. One day he was thrown into the prison of Clichy for debt. The young executioner vainly protested that he was the instrument of the law and that society could not do without him; his creditors were inflexible and would only consent to give him his liberty on condition that he should hand over to them as pledge the frame of the juillotine. A few days later Sanson received an order to carry out an execution. He rushed off to the man who was in possession of his machine, and implored him to lend him the instrument for one day; the creditor refused point blank. He informed the Public Prosecutor of the state of affairs. The Keeper of Seals redeemed the guillotine, but Sanson lost his job.

AMATEUR ATROCITIES.

The best that can be said for a public executioner is that he is a professional man, with a family pride in his dismal business. M. Lenotre, paints a terrible picture of conditions in the provinces, where, owing to the shortage, amateurs volunteered to carry out the executions—, and when they were not bunglers were blood marrened monsters.—"T. P.'s Weekly."

WAKE UP OR SHUT UP!

—:o:—

MR. BRIDGEMAN'S RETORT TO MR. MACDONALD

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SWARAJ

LONDON, Feb. 14.
(By Mail).

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's attack on the League against Imperialism for sending a message to the Indian National Congress sympathising with its ideal of Independence has provoked a spirited reply from Mr. Bridgeman, the Secretary of the League.

The League, he declares, operates independently of any political party, and welcomes to its ranks all who are sincere in their determinatino to end Imperialist exploitation, blood-shed and robbery, and to secure national, independence for every race.

The League against Imperialism and for National Independence maintains that Imperialism is the curse of the working class in every country, because it is the weapon which enables a privileged capitalist class to use the cheap and—in Africa—forced labour of the colonies to force down the wages and the standard of living of the workers in the conquering countries.

FORCED LABOUR.

The French, by their system of forced porterage for railway construction in the Congo, where 120 negroes perish for every kilometre of rail completed, are depopulating their Equatorial possessions in Africa.

Britain is the principal imperialist power in the world, and to-day the living of the British worker is indisputably in danger, wages are being forced down, hours are being lengthened and production speeded up, whilst unemployment grows at the rate of 200,000 a year. Builders' labourers in Middlesex, whose union rate is 1s. 4d. per hour are faced with the competitions of Welsh and Scottish transferred miners who offer themselves at 11d. per hour under pressure from the Labour Exchange.

MENACE TO CIVILIZATION.

The three industries most affected by the competition of cheap colonial labour are those of the miners, jute-workers and seamen, but the position of British textile workers is menaced, while the report by Purxell and Halsworth on labour conditions in India shows that other countries are not exempt from increasing competition in the Orient. Labour conditions in India are a menace to civilisation.

RULE BY FORCE.

Those wishing to advance the interests of the working class, especially of the manual workers and peasants, have realised the necessity of linking up the workers in the conquering countries with those in the colonial countries in a joint effort to overthrow capitalist imperialism. This is the rearon for the existence and rapid development of the International League against Imperialism to which the All-India Trade Union Congress, in addition to the Indian National Congress, is now affiliated. If it be to the advantage of the workers, both employed and unemployed, in Britain, that the rule by force of subject races by the Imperialist Government of this country be terminated at the earliest possible moment, what objection can there be to the despatched of a message, such as that to which Mr. MacDonald takes exception, from the British Section of the League to the Indian National Congress, the Mouthpice of the Indian people, urging it to reaffirm the resolution in favour of complete national independence passed last year in Madras?

MacDonald seems to regard Nationalism as a greater evil than Imperialism. Has he forgotten the early successes of the Chinese National Movement which was founded upon the Three People's Doctorin of Sun Yat Sen—the People's Nationalism, the People's Government, and the People's Livelihood?

The League against Imperialism addresses itself in the first place to the peasant and workers of the world, and while it has plunged all governments which possess colonies into a state of panic, it is meeting with sympathy and support from the British working class. There is no reason why it should come into conflict with any party programme which is founded upon the determination to end exploitation of the manual workers by placing them upon a basis of equality with all other workers regardless of race or colour.

WITHDRAW BRITISH ARMIES.

Withdraw the British armed forces from China, and the British armies of occupation from India, Egypt and Iraq, leave the way clear for the Chinese and Indian workers, men, women and children, to organise in protection of their labour instead of looking on while their heads are chopped off, then, besides setting a helpful example to the world, you will enable the Glasgow boys to find employment in British ships instead of being replaced by Chinese crews, recruited in Rotterdam or elsewhere by the agents of the British shipping companies at £4 a month as is happening to-day.

LETTERS FROM SIMON.

MacDonald has had letters from the members of the Simon Commission. Do they tell him that they are being boycotted? Do they inform him that the Indian National Congress the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Liberal Federation, the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee, the Hindu Maha Sabha, the Youth Congress and the Students' Association have all declared that they will have nothing to do with the Simon Commission?

How long will MacDonald persist in the course of co-operating with the Conservatives and Liberals in their imperialist plan to delay the grant to Inda of full national independence, which is the birthright of every people thereby disregarding the decision which the Labour Party took at Blackpool in 1927, that the Commission to be appointed should be so constituted and its method of doing its work so arranged that it would enjoy the confidence and co-aperation of the Indian people?

Hartals, black-legs, the death blow on the heart of Lajpat Rai show clearly that confidence and co-operation were mere words.—Free Press.

EAST AND WEST

—:o:—

THE CONQUEST OF CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON Feb. 21.
(By Arthur Field.)

The Catholic "Times" comments at length on the recent discovery of bundles of papers in the Vatican Library. These include a mass of documents attributed to Cardinal Isidore of Kieff, a leading figure in the movement for the reunion of the Eastern Christian Churches with the Church of Rome. This effort occupied the years preceding the downfall of the "Greek" empire through the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks. This find is supposed to possess special value owing to negotiations now proceeding for this reunion.

Cardinal Isidore had an adventurous career. Learned in theology and other matters, fluent in Latin, Greek and Slavonic he was superior of a Greek monastery when he was sent as envoy of the Emperor to the Council of Basel. His job was twofold: to seek reunion also, to ask for help from the Western Christians against the Turks. On his return he was made Metropolitan of Kieff, in Southern Russia. Again he went westward in 1437 as head of six prelates sent by Czar Basil II of Moscow to the Council of Ferrara (afterwards adjourned to Florence). Thereat, reunion was actually voted; and the Pope of Rome made Isidore a Cardinal, sending him as his Legate to Russia and Lithuania in 1440. At Easter 1441 he proclaimed the Union of East and West in the Kremlin under the authority of the Holy See. He found, however, that the majority of the Russian bishops were opposed to it, and that they had got the Czar (Basil) on their side. A synod deposed him from his See and Czar Basil sent him to gaol. Touching accord of Church and State. Most people forget these historical facts when denouncing Red Russia and extolling the dear clergy.

ISIDORE A FUGITIVE.

For Isidore in his pomp we have little enthusiasm; but our interest arouses itself when we find him a fugitive. We feel glad that he escaped Czar and clerics and reached Rome with a whole skin; although he would, in any case, have been dead some centuries by now.

Mahomet II and his Turks were entering into possession of the Balkan empire of the ruler of Constantinople and they were closing in on the Pearl of the Orient. Constantine XIII (who was destined to be its last Emperor and to prove that thirteen is an unlucky number) again appealed, poor wretch, for Western help against the invader. Europe was, as usual, too busy with dynastic plots and personal intrigues; so, save for a small force sent by Venice to man the city walls, nothing substantial was done. In 1552 the Pope sent Isidore as his Legate with two hundred troops. Constantine welcomed him and was reconciled to the Roman Church. On Dec. 12 1552 Isidore proclaimed the reunion in Hagia Sophia, where for a few months the Catholic worship was carried on. What changes this edifice has seen! Not only the great change chronicled by every Christian scribe, of the Crescent in place of the Cross, but other changes independent of the Muslim conquest. The building was, as its name implied, erected for the cult of the Holy Wisdom, a Gnostic and not a Christian worship. The conversion of this into "Saint Sophia was easy to the fabricators of theological documents and interpolators of interpretative verses.

Then came the separation of the Eastern and Western churches, their brief reunion and then the triumph of the priesthood over the Union. Bishop Bennadias headed the opposition of the majority of the Greek clergy and adopted the watchword "Better the Turk than the Latin; better the turban than the tiara." The Turks entered the city; Constantiene died sword in hand, while Bishop Gennadius accepted the Patriarchate from the Muslim conqueror.

DOWN, UP, THEN DOWN AGAIN.

How did the Latin envoy get on in this storming of the Eastern Rome? He dressed a dead body in his Cardinal's robes, and himself mingled with the lowly who were carried off as slaves into Asia. His dead substitute was decapitated, and the head paraded through the streets while the Cardinal was heavily trudging the path of slavery among the obscure prisoners. Again this remarkable person esaped, got to Rome again, died ten years later with the title of Patriarch of Constantinople and Archbishop of Cyprus.

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HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

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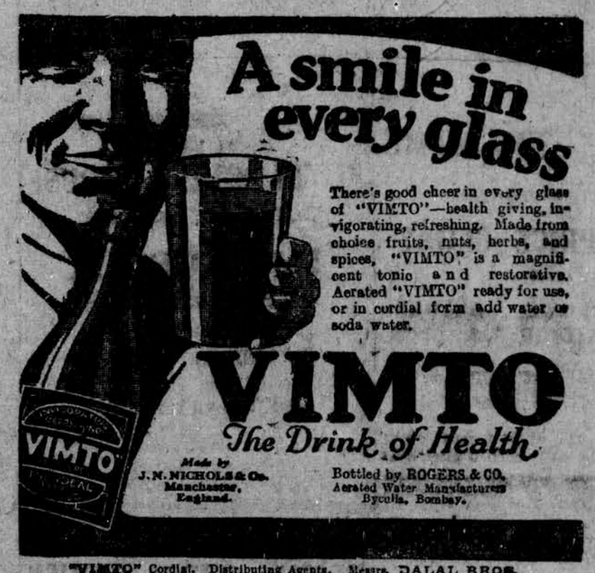

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Masked beauty

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

lection of Fellows to the Bombay University by Principals of Colleges.
ombay Legislative Council, New Council Hall, Apollo Bunder 1 p.m.
unicipal Corporation 3 40 p.m.
ha Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Catholic Gymkhana vs. Lusitanians "A", 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 12.

ga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Indian Telegraph Recreation Club vs. St. Xavier's College, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

amzan Id, Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Spring Meeting.
ga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—"Times of India" vs Cathedral High School. 4-15 p.m. General Motors vs. Lusitanians, 5-30 p.m.
His Excellency the Governor unveils the bust of Mr. W. Erskine, First Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

UTHAMNA of Soonabai, widow of ramroze Rustomji Joshi, J.P., late uperintendent Government Central ress and mother of Najamai, Banoobai, Tehemina Jehangir, Dr. Munshershaw, Rustomji, Bapuji and Barjor Joshi of R. E. Dadachanji & Co. ill take place this afternoon (Monday) at 3 p.m. at her residence, near Jame Jamshed", Frere Road, Fort.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Meeting of the hildren's Aid Society will be held Thursday (28th inst.) at 5.15 p.m. the St. George's Hospital Nurses' creation Room when H. E. the overnor will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual Idd dinner will be held Saturday, (the 16th inst.) Members (or their guests) desirious of joining the dinner are requested to inform their representatives or the ony. Secretary on or before the 14th st. The fee is kept at Rs. 3/8/0 per ead.

ALL-INDIA ARSENAL CLERK'S ASSOCIATION.

All-India Arsenal Clerks Association Bombay Branch, will hold their eneral meeting at "Castle Park", Fort ombay at 5 p.m. to-day (Monday).

MR. PANDIT'S LECTURE.

Mr. V. K. Pandit will lecture in ujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m (S.T.) on "The Search of Happiness." The lecture is open to the public.

MOTIBAI HOMOEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY.

The following is an abstract of the gures as per following monthly report for February 1929, of the Motibai Homoeopathic Free Dispensary at econd Fanaswadi Bombay
Number of patients who attended he Dispensary were:—Males 386, females 315, children 271, making a total of 972.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. Braio Gopal Dutt Rai, will deliver a public lecture with Lantern Slides on "The Working of the 'Sat Sang' of Patna." Calcutta on Wednesday, at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Hall.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday, the 13th March, 1929, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Ramzan. All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House, and the town sub-offices will observe, that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

BOMBAY CITY VOLUNTEERS MEDICAL CORPS ('D' WARD).

All persons willing to undergo a course of training in 'first aid' will please send their names to the Captain's office, Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Bridge.

UNVEILING BUST OF MR. ERSKINE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will unveil the bust of Mr. William Erskine the 1st Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Wednesday (13th inst.) at 5 p.m.

—:o:—

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 543,614/11/7; the Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for January and February 1928 Rs. 1,000; a Hindu lady Rs. 50; Mrs. B. P. Avasia Rs. 25; Bai Avabai Jehangir Avasia Rs. 15; a Zoroastrian Rs. 10; Dr. Natvarlal P. Seth, M.B.B.S Rs. 10; sums of and under rupees five Rs. 22; making a total of Rs. 544.716/11/7.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—(1) March, Per Aspera Ad Astra, Urbach; (2) A nautical overture, Plymouth Hoe, Ansell; (3) Valse Lente Rouge et Noir, Lotter; (4) Selection, The Show Boat, Kern; (5) Fox-Trot, Saskatchewan, Gilbert; (6) Patrol, The Gatherink O' The Clans, Williams; (7) Morceau, Petit Bolero, Ravina; (8) Valse Intermezzo, Magic Violin, Nicholls; (9) Selection on English Airs, The Rose, Myddleton; (10) Finale, Colombo, Nicholls.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The College Annual Social Gathering will be held at 5 p.m. on Saturday (the 16th inst.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay when Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., will preside, address the students and distribute prizes. There will be the reading of the Report by the Principal. The other programme will be as follows:—

(1) Bag Pipe Band, (2) Indian Instrumental Music, (3) Exhibition of Physical Culture, (4) English Music, (5) Indian Instrumental Music, (6) English Instrumental Music, (7) Gujarati Song, (8) Bag Pipe Band, (9) Skit "Topsy Turvy". All ex-students are cordially invited to join

MASKATI DISPENSARY.

The following is the number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and at Bai Hemtullabai Maskati Maternity Home, Kurwa Road of Surat in the month of February last:—Men 2,009, women 1,893 and children 1,888, labour 6, making a total of 5,798.

SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

TO BE HELD AT KHAR IN APRIL

At a public meeting of the representatives of various Youth Leagues and other Young Men's Associations held at Khar, it was unanimously resolved to call for the first Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference. A Reception Committee with Mr. Hiralal M. Desai as Chairman and Mr. H. D. Rajah as Secretary was formed and it was decided to call the Conference in the month of April. The Reception Committee fee has been fixed as Re. 1 and the Delegate's fee as 8 annas. The Visitor's fee has been fixed at annas 4. The following four names have been suggested to the Presidentship of the Conference:—Mr. Diwan Chamanlal, Asaf Ali, Dr. Khare and N. V. Gadgil.

The venue of the Conference has been fixed at Khar. All youths in the suburbs are requested to participate in the coming Conference and make it a splendid success. Any suggestions and advice from youths and Youth organisations can be sent to the Secretary. All those who are willing to work for the Conference are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary, Khar.

SHIVAJI FESTIVAL

—:o:—

Shivaji fort near Junnar in Poona District in the birth places of Shivaji The Shivaji festial is to be performed on 28th inst and those who wish to aid the programme may send their Shivsewa to Mr. H. A. Savarrabudhe pleader Tunnar, which will be utilized to the purpose.

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NAOJOTE CEREMONY OF MR. HIRJIBEHEDIN'S CHILDREN

—:o:—

UNIQUE DEPARTURE IN ALLBLESS BAUG DECORATIONS

The grounds of the Allbless Baug, Girgaum, presented a very brilliant and picturesque spectacle on the evening of Friday last (8th instant), when the Naojote—initiation into Zoroastrianism—ceremony was performed of Moster Soli and Miss Ratti, children of Mr. Eruchshaw Rustomji Hirjibehedin, Editor and Proprietor of "The Kaiser-i-Hind". Nearly 1,000 guests, among whom were European, Mahomedan and Hindu ladies and gentlemen as well as Parsis, were present. Among them were to be seen many prominent citizens of Bombay, Presidency Magistrates, Municipal Councillors, Justices of the Peace, and well-known figures in Society.

A beautifully decorated stage was erected in the centre of the grounds, on which the Naojote ceremony was performed by Dastur Peshotam Sanjana, Dastur Minocheher Jamasp Asana, and Dastur Dinsha Garda. The garden was very prettily decorated by Messrs. D. Karmali and Company, the pioneer firm of decorators and furniture suppliers. The decorations were very tastefully executed and constituted a unique departure from the ordinary style on such occasions. This was the first time Messrs. D. Karmali had undertaken such work in the Allbless Baug and the tasteful manner in which they had executed elicited the admiration of all.

The refreshment tables for European and other non-Parsi guests were prettily laid and decorated by Mr. Hormasji A. Dubash, the well-known florist of Bombay. The catering was done by Messrs. Cornaglia.

The Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, conducted by Bandmaster Mr. Sidney Henwood, entertained the guests with a well-selected programme. There was also present the Havana Dance Orchestra, under the supervision of Mr. Byram Minocheher Irani, and their performance was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. and Mrs. Hirjibehedin were warmly congratulated by their numerous friends and admirers who also made many valuable presents to them and the children.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE BARODA.

—:o:—

BABY WEEK CELEBRATION-ESSAY COMPETITION

It is resolved to celebrate a Baby Week and Health Exhibition under the auspices of Sbre Maharani Chimanabai Maternity and Child Welfare League, at Baroda. from 18th inst. to 21st inst. The opening ceremony will be performed by Lady Cawasji Jehangir (Junior). For making the function popular and attractive it is decided to invite a competition essay from ladies on "Infant Care" and for encouraging the ladies to learn baby-bathing from a hygienic point of view it is decided to give a prize to a lady who knows a very good way of "Bathing a Baby".

Thus the League has tried to create the interest in public for taking advantage of the Baby Clinic Centres recently opened under the supervision of an expert lady doctor, Mrs. Dahigouri N. Trivedi. Some eminent persons and doctors are also invited to deliver the lectures on this occasion in different centres arranged for the Baby's Medical Examination. The good and very healthy baby will be given the prize of a Silver Cup. Twelve prizes of this sort are to be awarded.

FREE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY AT BENARES

The Superintendent, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Benares Hindu University, Benares, writes:—

The Ayurvedic College Benares Hindu University, has opened a Sir Sunder Lal Ayurvedic Hospital in which the patients are admitted free of charges and supplied food and clothes. The patients are treated according to Ayurvedic school of medicines and operations are performed according to the Allopathic system. There is also an out-patients free dispensary connected with it. As this is the only institution of its kind in the United Provinces where free and efficient Ayurvedic treatment is available the public are invited to avail themselves of the facilities.

LIBRARY CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

The Secretary of the Walker Library, Amreli (Kathiawar) writes:—

"The 4th session of Baroda State Library Conference and Exhibition of Library accessories are going to be held at Amreli (Kathiawar) at the end the current minth (March). The editors and managers of daily, weekly, bi-weekly and fort-nightly, publications and magazines of all sorts and varieties are requested to send me their sample copies for the Eyhibition. Dealers in library supplies and booksellers are also requested to send their samples and price-lists."

Mohanlal V. Patel Paratapray, G. Mehta, Secretaries.

GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE AND QUESTION OF ATTENDANCE

—:o:—

CONSIDERATION BY UNIVERSITY SENATE

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, (The 15th inst.) at 5-15 p.m. When consideration will be given to the motion of Professor P. A. Wadia.

"That a special order be passed under Section 37 of the Bombay University Act condoning the deficient attendance of all students of the Gujarat College in their respective classes during the second term of the academic year 1928-29."

Mr. P. V. Kane has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment—

Drop the full stop after '1928-29' and add after the word 'year':—"and the Syndicate be asked to submit a report after due inquiry setting forth the causes that led to the strike, specifying the person or persons who must be held responsible for the state of things that prevailed in the Gujarat College for some weeks and stating their views as to the advisability of requiring Principals of Colleges to consult the Syndicate before issuing notices against large bodies of students threatening disciplinary action."

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE URGENT GENERAL MEETING DECIDES

—:o:—

ON IMMEDIATE PROPAGANDA WORK

An urgent general meeting of the Social Purity League was held on Sunday evening at the Peoples Jinnah held in Giigaram. Mr. I. N. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, presided.

The meeting considered various proposals to fight the social evil in the City, and it was ultimately decided to carry on an intensive propaganda to educate the public in this subject. Free distribution of literature, cinema demonstrations, and public lectures will be a few of the league's activities. For the proper working of the league, the meeting also appointed a Managing and a Working Committee. Following are the members of the managing Committee:—Dr. Maclive, M. H. Mehta, R. N. Shakle, Mrs. S. B. Panvelkar, M. N. Chhatrapati and Mohandas Morarji.

The working committee consists of K. J. Davar, H. R. Mehta, B. D. Mistri and Mrs. Panvelkar.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

The Dates of the declaration of results of the University Examinations, 1929 (First Half Year) are as under:—

B. T. Examination Thursday, (April 11,) at 2.
Intermediate in Agriculture B. Ag. Monday, (April 15,) at 2.
Intermediate Commerce B. Com. Monday, (April 22,) at 2.
Intermediate Science Monday, (April 29,) at 3
F. E. Examination S.E. (Civil) S.E. (Mechanical) B.E. (Civil) B.E. (Mechanical) Monday, (May 6,) at 2.
B. Sc. Wednesday, (May 8) at 2.
Intermediate M.B.,B.S. Second M.B., B.S. (Revised Regulations) Tuesday (May 14), at 2
Final M.B.B.S. Part I (New Regulations) Final M.B.,B.S. Part II (New Regulations) Final M.B.,B.S. (Old Regulations) Thursday, (May 23), at 2.
Intermediate Arts Wednesday, (June 5), at 3.
M. A. Monday, (June 10,) at 2.
B. A. Tuesday, (June 11), at 3.
First LL. B. Friday, (June 19,) at 2.
Second LL.B. Wednesday, (June 19), at 2.
B. Hy. Monday, July 1, at 2.

CHITTARANJAN PARISHAD ESSAY COMPETITION

Seven silver medals will be awarded for the following six essays (1) Place of Deshbandhu and Surendra Nath in Indian Politics (to be written in English). (2) Reconstruction of Bengal Rural Life (to be written in Bengali) (3) Ideal Female Character in Ramesh Chandra's Works (to be written in Bengali), (4) Economic distress in Bengal and its easy remedy (to be written in Bengali), the above four essays are open to all. (5) The Ideal of Indian Student Life (to be written in English), for Students only. (6) & (7) The place of Indian Women in the Women Movement (to be written in English or Bengali), for ladies only.

The essays should reach the Hony: Secretary Chittaranjan Parishad, 3/1, Srinath Das Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta, on or before the 15th May, 1929.

URDU LABOUR WEEKLY

We have received the first number of "Piyam-ai-Mazdur" a Urdu weekly devoted to the cause of Labour. It is published in Bombay and is edited by Mr. Shaukat Osman. The object of the paper is to stimulate the organisation of the workers and to acquaint Indian workers with the work of the Labour movement in the West.

KILLED BY TRAIN

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the city coroner's jury on Sunday at an inquest held on the body of Laxman Ramanna, a Hindu Butler aged 27. It appeared that on Saturday noon the deceased was trespassing the railway lines near the Belesis Bridge, Grant Road when he was knocked down by an up train. His leg was completely cut-off and he died subsequently in the Hospital due to shock.

Under the Clock

[BY TWIFLEX.]

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1929.

The Government of India are a unitary government. The fungus of Dyarchy has not been allowed to eat its way into Delhi Olympia. There is no Transferred Department, for example, one of whose functions is to supervise the proper winding up of Assembly clocks. And yet something went wrong somewhere in the unitary bureaucratic machine on Thursday and a member of the Assembly found that he was speaking, but that the Assembly clock had not kept pace with his flow of oratory.

* * * *

The incident induced President Patel to make an excellent joke. Noticing that the clock had stopped he said "he did not know which Government member was in charge of the subject, but if Government were thus to non-co-operate with the House they might have done so on a non-official day."

* * * *

We are all aware that the declared object of the British is to secure the gradual association of the people of India in the task of administration.

* * * *

With this object in view, the President of the Assembly, it will be recalled, was to be allowed, in the Government proposals regarding a separate Secretariat for the Assembly, to have free and unfettered discretion regarding the number of 'chaprassis' he can appoint.

* * * *

Self-Government will, I presume, be allowed to go a great step further. Revised proposals will be submitted by Government in which the principle will be enunciated that the President of the Assembly has full authority to regulate the proper behaviour of the clocks in the "popular" portion of the Central Legislature.

* * * *

A query which has become famous at British electoral meetings is "What did Gladstone say in 1874?" The present Liberal Chief has provided now a more attractive slogan for his adherents.

They can ask "When did Lloyd George tell Northcliffe to go to hell?" A heckler can make effective use of this at Tory meetings.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill suggested in his latest war-book, "The Aftermath", that Mr. Lloyd George declined to have Mr. Asquith in the Peace Conference "for fear of incurring Lord Northcliffe's anger."

* * * *

A Reuter's message says that the Liberal ex-Premier has issued a "spirited denial" about this. He says he offered Mr. Asquith a place in the Peace Conference which he refused, "but when Lord Northcliffe sought a place in the Conference, I told him to go to hell."

* * * *

But his lordship didn't. On the contrary his party and his Press saw to it that Lloyd George did, metaphorically speaking. He had to take refuge soon "in the cold shades" of the Opposition.

* * * *

"When will Bob be out of the infirmary?"

"Not for quite a while."

"I am very sorry to hear it. Did you see his doctor?"

"No, I saw his nurse."

COMBATING SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

PUBLIC VACCINATION STATIONS

The following Stations will be open from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the days named:—

Monday:—(1). Municipal Marathi School, opposite Mogal Musjid, Imamwada Road, Dongri. (2) Municipal Marathi School, next to Bhandarwada Reservoir, Dockyard Road, Mazagom. (3) Municipal Marathi School, No. 57, Colaba Road.

Tuesday:—(1). Municipal School, opposite Round Temple, Null Bazar, Kumbharwada. (2) Lowji Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Lalbag, Parel. (3). Municipal Urdu School, Huaria Street, II Nagpada.

Wednesday:—(1) Municipal Gujarathi School, 56A, Abdul Rahiman Street. (2) Municipal Marathi School, 48, Clark Road near Jacob Circle Post Office, opposite Mr. Bomanji Petit's Mill.

Thursday:— (1). Gratuitous Dispensary Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort. (2) The District Registrar's Office, No. 8, District, Batliwalla's Dharamshalla, corner of Balaram Street and Falkland Road. (3) Municipal Marathi School, Vadala, Naigaum Road.

Friday:—(1). M. N. Petit's Charitable Dispensary, opposite Wilson High School Khetwari Main Road. (2) Municipal Marathi Boys' School Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. (3). Kumbharwada Municipal Marathi School, Ghorapleo Road, Mazagon.

Saturday:— (1) Shankarshet's Charitable Dispensary Nana's Chowk, Tardeo Road, Mahalakshmi Section. (2) Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla Urdu School at Sandhurst Road Umarkhadi. (3) Municipal Dispensary, Parbhadevi Road, Mahim.

Sunday:—Sett Warjiwandas Madhavdas Charitable Dispensary near Railway Station, Sion.

The following Stations will be open daily at the times named.

Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.) Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) Central Vaccination Depot, Suparibag Road, Parel 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

HOSPITALS.

The following Hospitals have undertaken to perform Vaccinations at the times and on the Days named:—

A Ward:—St. George's Hospital, Bori Bunder. Hours 11 a.m. to 12 Noon (S.T.) on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

C Ward:—Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road. Hours 3—4 p.m. (S. T.)

D Ward:—Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill, Mahaluxmi. Hours 11 a.m. —12 Noon (S.T.) Tuesdays and Thursdays.

E. Ward:—Nair Hospital, Lamington Road, Byculla. Hours 11 a. m.—12 Noon (S.T) and 2 to 3 p.m. (S.T.)

J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, Hours 9-10 a. m. and 3-4 p.m. (S.T.)

F Ward:—King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, King Edward Road, Parel. Hours 3—4 p.m. (S.T.)

LEAGUE COUNCIL CLOSES SESSION

Geneva.—The League Council closed its session with a unanimous request to committee of jurists, meeting on Monday to revise the statutes of the World Court and consider the present situation as regards the United States' adherence to the World Court at the June session of the Council which will be held at Madrid.—Reuter.

PARSI SPIRIT OF SELF-HELP

—:o:—

RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF STRIKES

In view of the now open secret that the middle class Parsis have suffered silently but considerably on account of the Mill strikes it was as well that some Association undertook the relief of the innocent victims of struggle between Capital and Labour. The following account shows how the Parsis, especially the Grant Road Parsi Association, have resolved to stand on their own legs and help their own co-religionists.

In the last week of July last year Mr. S. R. Bamji brought a resolution in the meeting of the executive committee of the Grant Road Parsi Association, whereby it was unanimously resolved that a fund should be started to give relief to the suffering Parsi mill employees as a result of the mill strikes, and to give the fund a start, the Association contributed Rs. 100. It was also resolved that Mr. Bamji should take necessary steps to raise funds, and to help him the following committee was appointed. Mr. V. S. Taraporewalla, K. J. Dubash, M. A. Karanjawalla B. M. Daroowalla, R. S. Khodaiji, M. P. Patel, and Mr. S. R. Bamji. The relief work started on the 1st August, and lasted till the end of October. During the period relief was given to nearly 425 families in cash, grain etc. The total amount collected by the Committee was Rs. 22,463/5/9, out of which Rs. 17,900 was paid in cash, Rs. 1,780 for cost of grain etc., Rs. 2193 was given as loans, and Rs. 176 was spent on temporary clerk's salary, Printing, stationery, postage etc. A balance of Rs. 415/10/0 is left. At a meeting of the donors held on 17th February, it was decided that this balance should be handed to the Grant Road Parsi Association' Textile League. (A League started for the benefit of the Parsi mill employees and officials, with Mr. H. M. Mehta as the President and Mr. S. R. Bamji and S. Banaji as Joint Hon. Secretaries.) At the meeting of the donors the President spoke in very complimentary terms about the splendid work done by Mr. S. R. Bamji for weeks together for the relief of his poor co-religionists, and said that had it not been for Mr. Bamji this work would not have been finished to the very end, and if there was anybody at all who should be thanked for this splendid work, it was Mr. Bamji.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION MEETING

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, has left for Geneva to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. The meeting is very important because for the first time in its history the Ministers of Labour will represent their Governments. The chief question for discussion at the meeting is the Washington Hours Convention, which Britain proposes should be revised.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1929.

PLEA FOR MORE WORK

It is clear from Press reports from various parts of India that the public life of the country is slowly but steadily approximating the standards it had reached in 1921. The public feeling now against foreign domination is so intense and widespread that if only it could be speedily and properly organised and expressed in constructive work, we may soon succeed in going much farther than we did eight years ago. Just at present, however, it must be confessed that we are not moving fast enough. The last session of the Congress made a clarion call to the country for prompt and strenuous action. But it took the Working Committee of the Congress a whole month and a half to formulate detailed plans of work about a simple previously tried programme. Since the publication of the Committee's detailed programme, many Congress Committees, if they have bestirred themselves at all, have been only verbally endorsing the resolutions of the Congress and the Working Committee's programme. Signs, however, are not wanting to show that several Congress organisations are preparing for a campaign of work and a few have already started it. It is possible that some Congressmen interpreted the Working Committee's resolutions to mean that the formal inauguration of the general campaign was to be made on the 10th of March. If so we may reasonably hope the campaign to get into swing all over the country in the next few weeks. It is up to Congressmen to see that by the time the National Week in April is upon us the whole country is in good fighting trim and the many-sided programme is in full swing.

Thanks to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Bengal seems to be forging ahead with the boycott of foreign cloth. The Punjab may follow soon, to judge from the tenor of the speeches at the Punjab Political Conference held at Rohtak. The speeches were, most of them, outspoken, and though they are no substitute for actual work, they betoken a determination of the people to make a speedy bid for freedom. Pandit Shriram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, declared that Satyagraha was the most effective weapon to put an end to all tyranny and oppression. Dr. Satyapal appealed to every man and woman of the Punjab "to take a vow to know no rest till the bonds of slavery were cut asunder." "To-day we are between Swaraj and death", said Pandit Motilal Nehru, "and we must be prepared to die in the cause of the country." And Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru added: "When the hungry oppressed in India would be organised, impelled by hunger, no machine-gun could stop them. The Congress would launch forth a campaign of civil disobedience in 1930 and the country would have to be prepared for it." The only pity of it is that the actual organisation and preparation has been so far painfully slow, despite the gnawing hunger impelling millions of peasants. It is a sign of hope, however, that the Conference was attended by a large number of Jat peasants and a separate Conference of workers and peasants was held at Rohtak under the presidentship of Mr. Arjunlal Sethi. Among the important resolutions passed at the Political Conference was one moved by Dr. Alam, approving of the Nehru Report and declaring Punjab's readiness to launch a no-tax campaign in case Parliament failed to respond to the National Demand by the end of the year. The effective readiness of any province for a no-tax campaign is best measured by its success in the much simpler campaign of the boycott of foreign cloth.

Another important Conference, the C. P. Maratha Provincial Political Conference, was held at Nagpur under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. Mr. Nariman's speech too, like those at the Punjab Conference, was outspoken. Constitutional agitation, he said, had been tried and found wanting. Bardoli stood as an instance of the success of the no-tax campaign and showed that unless strong pressure was brought to bear on the Government, the country could not get Swaraj. A no-tax campaign is most legitimate, non-violent, and even constitutional in the widest sense of the term, and it may be forced upon the country by the recalcitrance of the Government. But for the present at any rate it would be best for all to concentrate their attention on the Swadeshi boycott campaign with special stress on Khaddar. It is economically and politically the most effective propaganda and, well organised, may provide the people with the discipline that would stand them in good stead in the event of a no-tax campaign being started. It is interesting to note that, according to a Free Press message, Swadeshi is the latest slogan in Turkey and that the Committee of the People's Party has taken a vow of Swadeshi in attire, food and general articles. It is said that the Committee is issuing circulars to all district centres to engage on immediate propaganda in favour of complete self-sufficiency in respect of these articles. It is also well-known what a mighty weapon economic boycott has proved itself to be in China in the past against her enemies. India has talked enough about the potency of boycott and it is time indeed we made the boycott a reality, even if it should mean fewer meetings and conferences. The success of the campaign week by week should be judged not by the number of meetings held or speeches made but by the number of active volunteers and of men and women and boys and girls who sign the boycott pledge.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that the Viceroy in his address to the Legislative Assembly at the beginning of its present session gave an assurance that no decision on the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission will be taken by Whitehall without full and previous consultation with the Government of India. Free Press and Reuter's messages state that British journals understand that the Baldwin Cabinet has generally approved of the Commission's proposals in regard to East and Central Africa and that the new administrative machinery recommended by the Commission in the shape of the appointment of a High Commissioner has already been sanctioned. Are we to understand that the Government of India were committed before this decision was arrived at? If they were, the discussion to be initiated in the Assembly by Mr. K. C. Roy this week will be only a farce. If they were not, it is a clear case of the Imperial Government flouting the wishes of their "Agents" in India. The Indian community in Kenya is adversely affected by the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission and it cannot help feel that a grave injustice has been done to it by Whitehall in deciding its political future without even a chance being given to it to make effective protests, while in regard to the protest from India, Whitehall has been guilty of a flagrant breach of promise.

It is rumoured in London that the present Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Samuel Wilson has already been selected to be the first High Commissioner for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. His duties will be the investigation of East African affairs generally. These affairs include "native policy, control of certain services and the need for unification". A London journal "East Africa" contradicts the rumour that a definite appointment is made but affirms that Sir Samuel Wilson is being sent out by the Baldwin Government "to discuss matters arising from the Hilton-Young Commission's report". Now that the main recommendations of that Commission have been already accepted by Whitehall, the visit of their deputy to Kenya can only mean that steps will be taken to implement those recomendations as early as possible. Lord Olivier in a letter in mail week to the "New Statesman" draws pointed attention to the necessity for establishing "a Joint Select Committee of Parliamtnt to settle the principles of our trusteeship". It is not at all likely that the Baldwin Government will be in a hurry to accept his lordship's suggestion. But even if a future Labour Government in Britain institutes a Joint Select Committee of Parliament for East African affairs, what chance have the Indians in these territories to vindicate their claims before it successfully unless they have behind them the unstinted support of the Government of India?

MAHATMAJI IN BURMA

—:o:—

The reception that was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi at Rangoon was such as Kings and Emperors might envy. It is no wonder, for true greatness evokes respect anywhere in the world, and the Burmans cannot fail to claim a great Indian as one of their own. Besides, to the Buddhists of Burma Mahatmaji is a living incarnation of the principles of truth, non-violence and service, preached by their Master. The City Fathers of Rangoon owned as much in their address to Mahatmaji, who in his turn assured them that, even if the Buddhists of Ceylon, China and Japan would claim him as their own, he would readily and gratefully accept the honour. For, he observed most truly, Buddhism is to Hinduism much more than Protestantism is to Christianity. If the Buddhists and Hindus of Burma would imbibe this profound truth, they would be binding close together the people of India and Burma with bonds of kinship.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY IN 1888 AND 1929

—:o:—

A RECORD OF STRIKING PROGRESS

(BY SIDDICK R. SAYANI).

Anyone who cares to glance over the Reports of the Bombay Municipality of 1888 and recent Reports of the same, is sure to be struck by the enormous progress made in all directions by the Premier Municipality of India. Of course, these bulky volumes are available to every body, but few people have the time and the patience to turn over the leaves of these ancient tomes. In view of the fact that a new Corporation is now being formed I propose to give below the salient features of both. They may prove of some interest, not only to those who desire that the City should retain its proud name of "urbs prima in Indis", but also to those who think rightly or wrongly, that the Municipality is going too fast as regards expenditure. If they can suggest from the figures I propose to quote, in what lines a retrenchment policy is possible, without impairing the efficiency of municipal administration, they will no doubt lay the City under a deep debt of obligation. It is rather unfortunate that municipal affairs do not attract as much attention as is devoted to imperial politics. But, as a well-known authority (Sir James Bell) says "municipal rule comes closer to the every day interests of the people than the enactments of the Imperial Parliaments."

I have chosen the year 1888 for special comparison, because the modern Bombay Municipality is largely based on the Municipal Act of 1888. The number of members of the Corporation has since been increased from 72 to 106, but we are not concerned with the personnel of the Corporation but simply with the progress or otherwise, made by the Municipality during all these forty years.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

In 1888 the total ordinary revenue was about 50 lacs with an opening balance of about 13 lacs. The expenditure came to about 52 lacs. In addition to this the Municipality was spending about 20 lacs per year on loan works. In 1898 the revenue had increased to 81 lacs, the corresponding figures for expenditure being 72 lacs. This year was, unfortunately, marked by the appearance of plague in the City. During the next three years it cost the City, in direct and indirect expenditure, about 50 lacs. Timely expenditure, therefore to prevent the recurrence of such dread diseases will not only prevent mortality and misery but will also save the Municipality from large expenditure in future. In 1912 the revenue had again increased to 126 lacs, the expenditure being about 115 lacs. The present figures for ordinary revenue and expenditure are 240 lacs and on loan works about 71 lacs. The town duties bring in about 25 lacs., gross revenue about 317 lacs and the expenditure is Rs. 31,550,000.

HEAVY TAXATION.

It must not be supposed that this heavy increase in revenue and expenditure can only be traced to proportionate increase in taxation. It is largely due to the gradual development of the City. In 1888 the population was about 7,70,000, whereas now it is approaching 13 lacs. Besides this, there is a large floating population of people who stay in the suburbs but who have their place of business in Bombay. The number of properties has increased from about 22,000 to 47,000; out of this 36,000 being buildings, the remaining 11,000 consisting of lands, tanks, wells, etc., their rateable value having increased from 2-1/2 crores to 12-1/2 crores. It must also be remembered that, with occasional set-backs, the City has been steadily progressing in prosperity, its unique central position and its fine harbours being some of the causes of the same. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that there has been a real and heavy increase in taxation. The general tax has gradually increased from 8 per cent. to 11 per cent. and the incidence per head of population from about Rs. 9 in 1888 to Rs. 21-8 to-day. In prosperous times it is not felt, but when trade is bad and there is a general depression as at present, it is perhaps the maximum limit of municipal taxation.

Continued on Page 11).

INSULT TO BOMBAY'S DOCTORS

—:o:—

(By A. Medico.)

The "Chronicle" publisher the other day a note from the Director of Information giving us in detail the recommendations of the Delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council who visited Bombay in the cold weather of 1926. The recommendations are the result of an extensive investigation carried out by means of inspection of our city hospitals, conferences with medical men and medical societies, inquiries into statistics etc, and they are welcome because they point out some of our defects and suggest remedies which are within the means of the Bombay Government and of the public of the Presidency.

Government are understood to be considering some of these recommendations and one of them, the principal one, has already been carried out: A Venereal Specialist for the Presidency has been appointed to advise on the organisation of Venereal Centres, to carry out efficient medical treatment, to teach venereology to students and doctors at the J. J. Hospital in under and post graduate courses and to deal with cognate subjects. By cognate subjects is meant the education of the public and such other measures as will contribute towards the prevention and dissemination of venereal diseases.

PUBLIC OPINION IGNORED.

When Government move so fast and give a remedy for an evil so expeditiously our curiosity is at once incited to find out why a slow Government has moved so fast. The answer to the question comes from different quarters and discloses another stupendous story of how red tape pulls in the Olympic secrecy of Government circles. I am informed that without any regard for the wishes of the honorary staff of the J. J. Hospital who are generally consulted on such matters and without giving the slightest importance to public opinion, Government have appointed an I.M.S., man to the post—a man who is doing desk work from 1923 to to-day, and who is now to go to Europe to learn how to treat Venereal Diseases and how to deal with cognate subjects!

QUIXOTIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

There are many unusual things that we are accustomed to see and bear when they come from the Government anvil but this one beats every other in its quixotic extravagance. Firstly, against all implied pledges that Government have given in the past to reduce the number of I.M.S., appointments to a minimum at the J. J. Hospital one more from this august body is foisted on the J. J. Unit much to the chagrin of the eminent medical men who are honorary physicians and surgeons of this hospital and who give our city the benefit of their knowledge, free of charge. Secondly, a man who has only been handling office papers in the Director-General's and Surgeon-General's offices from 1923 to to-day, a period during which venereal diseases have made big strides in preventive and curative lines,—is appointed for such a responsible post and—listen ye humanity!—deputed to go to Europe to learn what is necessary.

Venereal diseases have always existed all over the world. But it was only in 1913 that a Royal Commission sat in England and lifted the veil of secrecy that has shrouded these diseases. Following on the wake of activities in England a conference on venereal diseases was held in Bombay in 1916 organised by the late Dr. Turner-Health Officer of Bombay, the result of which was the establishment of a League for Combating Venereal Diseases in Bombay with an Anti-Venereal Clinic at Lamington Road. The League has now been taken over by the Bombay Municipality and for the last 13 years has been doing very useful work in the modern diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. The Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic besides treating a large number of infected population, has been holding post-graduate courses for doctors and has already trained about 150 medical men who are to-day Venereal Specialists at many Government hospitals. And more than this, what is most important because what is preventible must be prevented—he has been carrying on an intensive propaganda against these diseases as a Secretary of the Baby Week and of the Social Hygiene Council the latter of which Government are going to subsidise and utilise as an official agency for public enlightenment.

WHAT IS THE MINISTER DOING?

Both the J. J. Hospital and the King

Continued on Page 11).

Notes of the Day.

Wholesale Perversion.

For reckless perversion of facts Earl Winterton's statement in the Commons on Mahatma Gandhi's arrest is hard to beat. It contains about as many untruths and half-truths as there are sentences in it. The most glaring falsehood is that Mahatmaji was not arrested at all, but so far at least this fact is concerned, Earl Winterton will not deceive the House long. Mahatmaji has nailed to the counter only some of the untruths but he has efficiently exposed the noble Earl. Other typical misstatements are that "the Government of Bengal had intimated that the lighting of a bonfire to burn foreign clothes was illegal" and that Mahatmaji's "persistence led to a melee," the facts being that it was the police who intimated to Mahatmaji that burning was disallowed in "streets and thoroughfares," and it was the police whose interference caused the disorder. This last fact is amply borne out by the statements of Mahatmaji and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and impartial press reports. It is unnecessary to carry the exposure further as we are long past the stage of banding words. A significant commentary on Earl Winterton's remark that "there is no new political situation" is furnished by the press messages from Bengal that public meetings and bonfires are being held everywhere.

Costly Jokes.

The "Saturday Review", a journal much in favour with Tory "intellectuals", recently remarked that Sir Austen Chamberlain's tenure of office as Foreign Secretary has not been a happy one. The sense of unhappiness will be acute in Tory circles waiting apprehensively the fate of their party in the ensuing general elections when the consequences of the British Foreign Secretary's confidential talk to a group of Pressmen will be fully realised. The Geneva correspondent of the "New York World" has seen to it that the whole world should be made aware of the tactless remarks of Sir Austen Chamberlain. He is reported to have said that the Kellogg Pact was "suitable for America alone". He denies in a later interview that he was sarcastic and serious when he made disparaging comments upon the Pact. He wishes it to be understood that he was only joking. Sir Austen Chamberlain's jokes are likely to cost very dear to the Tories.

Futile Intermidation.

The production of photographic facsimiles of certain letters by Mr. Nariman during the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday dealing with the question of abolishing the Divisional Commissionerships seems to have acted upon certain members of the Treasury Bench like a red rag to a bull. The brow-beating and intimidation in which they indulged, threatening a prosecution if the statement made by Mr. Nariman were only repeated by him outside, can have no effect upon a tried veteran like him but the official attempt to coerce non-officials in the Legislature in this manner is as reprehensible as it is ultimately futile. There is no disagreement in any quarter as to the possibility that—to quote Mr. Rieu's words—"any Tom, Dick and Harry may write letters to the Commissioners", but the grave question remains whether and how far officials are influenced by such letters and whether it is in the public interest that they should be so influenced. Instead of offering a prompt inquiry, the Government spokesmen resorted to brow-beating. They have succeeded only in making their position ridiculous as well as open to suspicion that they cannot meet a definite charge squarely and openly in the Council itself.

Nothing Doing.

Sir Montagu Butler is reputed to be a diplomat, a person of suave manners and a taking personality. But he has not been successful in persuading the party leaders in the Central Provinces Legislative Council that Dyarchy can again work in those Provinces if only they were willing to give it another trial. The Rao-Deshmukh combination broke down because of internal dissensions in the coalition, the Rao-Kedar alliance could not work because from the very beginning it was built upon shaky foundations, and the rumoured Rao-Khaparde arrangement has proved impossible, evidently because the Berar Nationalists, who have very definite ideas about never depending on the good-will of the official-cum-nominated bloc, saw the danger of making themselves ridiculous by consenting to work Dyarchy under humiliating conditions.

Intercommunal Dinners.

The inter-communal dinner held on Friday in Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was not a conventional affair. It was, we suppose, deliberately arranged to defy openly, and break the unnatural customary restrictions preventing people of different faiths and of even different castes in the Hindu fold from dining together. From this point of view the dinner was quite a success, for it brought together Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, and Christians, Brahmin and non-Brahmins, not excluding the so-called untouchables. To dine together may be a small matter but a ban on a common dinner is certainly not, and whoever helps in removing the ban or makes it obsolete does real service to social reform. Fifty years ago Ranade had to make penance for taking tea with a missionary friend. Much water has since flooded under the bridge but in smaller towns prejudices against intercommunal dining still continue. Dinners like the one in question help a great deal in fighting such anti-social prejudices.

INDIA OBSERVES SWARAJ DAY.

City-wide Propaganda for Khaddar in Bombay.

ENROLMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS & VOLUNTEERS.

Down With Imperialism.

—:o:—

"SWARAJ CONSTITUTION LARGEST COMMON MEASURE OF AGREEMENT"

Swaraj Day, for popularising Nehru Constitution, boycott of foreign cloth and the carrying out of the Congress programme, was celebrated all over India with enthusiasm and earnestness.

In different parts of Bombay City Congress volunteers went about from early morning hawking Khadi, enlisting volunteers and Congress members. A public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who resigned his seat in the Bombay Council recently for carrying out Congress work, reiterated Bombay's verdict for Nehru Constitution and decided to carry on the freedom's struggle till victory is won.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, representing the Youth Leagues, struck a clear note of warning that Young India believed in nothing less than a Socialist programme for India.

Delhi, the Imperial Capital, organised a mammoth procession in which the workers and students joined in their thousands, to celebrate the Swaraj Day, culminating in a monster mass meeting in Queens Garden.

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Mammoth Procession of Workers and Students Parade Delhi Streets

In response to the appeal made by the Working Committee of the Congress, Swaraj Day was fittingly observed in Bombay on Sunday. In several parts of Bombay Khaddar was hawked by Congress volunteers while the Dadar Congress Committee had arranged a procession through the principal thoroughfares in the north of the Island. Huge mass meetings were held at important centres at which resolutions were passed supporting the Nehru Report and boycott of foreign cloth.

MEETING IN JINNAH HALL.

Enthusiastic scenes in favour of the boycott were witnessed at a meeting held in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. Girgaum D. C. C. and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. In response to the appeal of the Chairman, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, a large number from the audience discarded foreign clothes on the spot and there was quite a shower of foreign caps on the dais.

BONFIRE AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Chairman announced that the collection of foreign cloth would be proceeded with and a bonfire would be held at Congress House on March 17.

Proposing Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram to the chair Mr. Sanzgiri described him as a devoted servant of the country. At the request of Mahatmaji he had resigned his seat in the Council to push forward the boycott propaganda in the Bombay Presidency. (Cheers.)

In his opening remarks the Chairman stated that the immediate programme before the country was the boycott of foreign cloth. He hoped that before the meeting dispersed a tangible proof that they would act up to it would be given by the audience.

SUPPORT TO SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Y. G. Meherally proposed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the residents of the city in a public meeting assembled give united expression to their conviction that national honour and interest imperatively demand that the system of Government in this country should be replaced by the Constitution recommended by the Indian National Congress."

The speaker said that the two problems which came uppermost in his mind in connection with the Congress programme was that of communalism and boycott of foreign goods. As far as the youths were concerned they had decided to put down "Maulanas and Swamis". To his mind the problem was not so much of communalism as that of communalists.

The boycott of foreign cloth and the promotion of Swadeshi goods, said the speaker, was the only weapon to check the growing power of Imperialism and the only effective measure to bring pressure to bear upon Government to accede to popular demands. He had no doubt that Bombay would rise to the occasion and would make this movement a tremendous success.

Coming to the resolution, he said, the Nehru Report had taken the Government by surprise. He warned the audience that the youths of the country stood for a Socialist programme and would have nothing short of it. Mr. Meheralli concluded with a fervent appeal to citizens of Bombay to support whole-heartedly a campaign against foreign cloth which will be started by the Youth League in a short time.

Mr. R. G. Tripathi seconding the resolution recalled that in 1921 Mr. Hazrat Mohani's resolution for independence was not accepted by the Congress and he was put into jail for preaching independence. To-day public opinion had advanced so much that the Congress and the whole country had declared its goal to be independence.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta regretted the breaking away of some of the Muslim leaders from the Congress after standing with the Hindus so long. Their differences were so small that they could have been adjusted without this breach.

"FIGHTER OF THE OPPRESSED AND POOR."

Calling upon Mr. Narayandas Bechar to speak the Chairman introduced him as the fighter of the oppressed and the poor.

In a spirited speech Mr. Bechar supported the resolution. He said that he was very glad when he heard from Mahat-

(Continued from page 8.)

STUDENT STABS POLICE OFFICER

—:o:—

BARISAL, March. 10.

Jotish Chandra Roy, Kotwali Sub-Inspector, was fatally stabbed this evening by a student of the local school. The student was arrested on the spot. Details are not available.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S ARREST HELPS BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

Bengal Forging Ahead.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Monday's incident and arrest of Mahatma Gandhi have intensified the boycott movement in the province, Calcutta holding meetings daily while news from the mofussil testify to the enthusiasm prevailing. Until the test case against Mahatma Gandhi is decided, bonfire of foreign cloth would take place in private houses. The demand for Khadi is perceptibly increasing. Passionate appeal for boycott of foreign cloth was made this evening at a public meeting in the Desabandhu Park, Mr. Suresh Mazumdar presiding. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that for the successful prosecution of the campaign they must need a very strong Congress organisation and for this they needed three things, namely, five lakhs Congress members, two lakhs of rupees and a thousand workers in every district.

Bundles of foreign cloth were collected and burnt in private places close to the park after the meeting.—Free Press.

FETTERS FOR WORKERS

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Trades Disputes Bill in Select Committee

A SOP TO NATIONALIST POLITICIANS

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Select Committee of the Trade Disputes Bill, it is understood, finished considering the remaining clauses of the Bill, but it will meet again to-morrow to consider the proposal of the Bombay Government to penalise picketting.

The Committee discussed to-day from Clause 16 to 21. The Congress members on the Committee throughout voted for the entire deletion of these clauses; but they were in a minority. Except for slight changes in Clauses 16 and 18 and 20 which were given up all the other clauses went in unaltered.

It is understood that during discussion it was made clear that the Bill would have nothing to do with politics, but will be applied in the case of genuine Labour dispute. Therefore hartal for the purpose of political demonstration extending for a very short period is not to come under the operation of this Bill.—Free Press.

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PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-LABOUR LEGISLATION

RAILWAYMENS MEETING AT CHALISGAON

(From A Correspondent).

CHALISGAON, Mar. 6.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen was held at Chalisgaon under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union; Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, the Vice-President of the Union presiding. Mr. Bradley and Mr. Joglekar addressed the meeting and exposed the methods of administration which kept down the workers in wretched conditions, exhorted them to form cent per cent organisation. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union strongly condemns the attitude of the Government of India shown towards the Labour movement by the introduction of anti-Labour legislation in the shape of Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill, and calls upon the leaders in the Assembly to vigorously oppose these measures.

(2) This meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union whole-heartedly supports the resolution passed at the Jharia Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to call a One-day General Strike if the Trade Dispute Bill becomes law, and calls upon the Trade Union Movement to make all necessary preparation for the action at once.

(3) This meeting members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union strongly condemns the action of the Crew Officer in Charge, for his action in showing favouritism to the most junior men (newly appointed men) by giving them higher grades and request the Agent to make investigation, and stop this practice.

(3) This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union gives its whole-hearted support to the demands of the All-India Railwaymen Federation and calls upon the Railway Board to give immediate and sympathetic consideration. Failing a satisfactory reply the Federation should prepare Railwaymen for action. It further gives its support to the organising programme of action of the Union Managing Committee.

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MR. GIRI AT JAMSHEDPUR

INTERVIEWS TATA MANAGER

The Secretary, Labour Association, Jamshedpur, wires that Mr. V. B. Giri arrived in Jamshedpur on the 8th instant to study the Labour situation there. He had conferences with the local leaders of the Labour Association and the Labour Federation the same day. On Saturday afternoon, he interviewed Mr. Alexander the General Manager of the Tata Iron Works, and Mr. Williams, Sub-Divisional Officer. Mr. Giri is expected to remain at Jamshedpur on the 10th also.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR FEDERATION

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RECOGNITION GRANTED

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JAMSHEDPUR, March 9.

The management has finally agreed to recognise the labour Federation of which Mr. Homi is the President. Though the positions of the two Unions are not yet definitely known, the Labour Association it is understood, will not suffer any curtailment of their powers and privileges and would continue to enjoy the confidence of the Management as before. The existance of two unions with little prospect of amalgamation is a menace to labour and it is apprehended, will involve a new labour problem.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI ON HIS MISSION

An All-Embracing Patriotism

REPLY TO PUBLIC ADDRESS AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

Mahatmaji, in replying to the public address, said:

Mr. Chairman and friends.

As I propose to speak at certain length in Hindusthani and as your address is worded in English I propose to make a brief reply first in the English language and then I shall say my say in Hindusthani.

MAHATMAJI ON HIS MISSION.

I thank you for this warmth of reception and the kindly sentiments expressed in your address. I am not able just now to appropriate much less to assimilate, all the compliments that you have paid me. But I could certainly claim two things of which you have made kind mention. The first thing is that my mission is not merely the brotherhood of Indian humanity. My mission is not merely the freedom of India, though it to-day undoubtedly engrosses practically the whole of my life and the whole of time., But through the realisation of the freedom of India I hope to realise and carry on the mission of the brotherhood of man (applause).

ALL-EMBRACING PATRIOTISM.

My patriotism is not an exclusive thing. It is all-embracing, and I should reject that patriotism which sought to mount upon the distress of other nationalities or the exploitation of such nationalities. The conception of my patriotism is nothing if it is not always in every case without exception consistent with the broadest good of humanity at large. But not merely humanity at large, but my religion and my patriotism derived from my religion embraces all life. I want to realise brotherhood or identity not merely in the beings called human. But I want to realise the identity of all life, of those things which are called crawling things on earth. I want—if I don't give you a shock—to realise identity with even the crawling order of life upon earth, because we claim common descent from the same God; and that being so all life in whatever form it appears, must be essentially one. I can therefore safely claim all the credit that you may choose to give me in describing my mission of brotherhood of man as a necessary corollary.

A SERIOUS BLOT ON HINDUISM.

As you have kindly mentioned untouchability, I have mentioned times without number that untouchability is a serious blot on Hinduism. I think in the long run in the race for life in which all the religions of the world are to-day engaged I think eitehr Hinduism has got to perish or untouchability has to be rooted out completely so that the fundmental facts of Advaita Hinduism may be realised in practical life. I am unable to-day to appropriate or assimilate the compliments you have paid me in relation to this in your address. It will be time enough to pronounce a verdict upon my work after my eyes are closed and this tabernacle is consigned to the flames.

HEART OPEN TO RECEIVE ALL.

You have very kindly asked me to give the indigenous population of Burma some advice. I must own to you that I regard myself as altogether unfit for giving you any advice. My study of your great traditions is merely superficial. My study of pour present-day problems is still more superficial, although I yield to none in my love and admiration for you to which I have expression yesterday at two meetings. I wish I had all the facts before me. I wish that all the different parties in Burma can gain access to my heart, and my heart is open to receive you. But it is for you and certainly that call will not be in vain. And if I find I have enough material before me to give you even the traditional limited advice, I should be at your disposal (loud cheers).

A big meeting of ladies also presented an address and a purse to Gandhiji.—Free Press.

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BURMA'S BENEVOLENCE

—:o:—

PURSE OF RS. 61,000 TO MAHATMA

RANGOON, March 9.

Mr. Gandhi visited a number of educational institutions this morning. He was presented with purses at a public meeting. Subsequently, at a public meeting held in the evening he was presented with an address when it was announced that Rs. 61,000 had been promised for a purse to be presented to Mr. Gandhi, who was asked to give the problems of the Province his sympathetic consideration. Replying, Mr. Gandhi reiterated that he had great affection for the people of Burma and appealed for money, the bulk of which he said would go the Khadi fund. Collections were made on the spot. The lacquer box in which the address was presented was auctioned and bought by one of those present for Rs. 550.—Reuter.

Liberty of Person in States in Danger

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AGENT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EDICT

Widespread Resentment in Wadhwan and Rajkot

WARDHAN, Mar. 9.

The Agent to the Governor General Western India States has lately issued a notification No. 122 rule 3 of which provides:—

"The Agent to the Governor-General in States, Western India, if he thinks it expedient to remove or exclude any person from the Civil Station areas of Wadhwan and Rajkot may, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, send to the Political Agent Eastern Kathiawar Agency at Wadhwan or Officer in charge, Rajkot Civil Station an order in writing to that effect and the said officer shall cause a copy of that order to be served upon such person if he is already in the said area or to be served upon such person immediately on his entering the said area, together with a notice requiring him to remove from the said area within the time to be specified in the notice and not to render it without permission in writing from the Hon. Agent to the Governor-General."

Rule No. 4 provides for punishment of imprisonment extending to eight days or fine extending to Rs. 100 for any one who with knowledge of the order of removal or exclusion of such person harbours or conceals in the civil station areas.

Rule No. 5 provides penalty to the extent of Rs. 100 for non-compliance with order under rule three.

Rules No. 8 and 9 provide that no act nor any proceeding under these rules shall be questioned on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case nor shall any suit or other civil or criminal proceeding lie against any officer acting under these rules.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

The citizens of Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Stations memorialised to the Agent to the Governor General entering strong protest against the rules promulgated under the said notification No. 122 on the following among other grounds:—

1. That these rules should not have been promulgated without first publishing a draft for information and criticism of the public.

2. That there was no provision for appeal against the orders under the said rules.

3. That there was no necessity whatever for such notification for these civil stations as there was no military area in or near these stations, and

4. That so far as preservation of law and order was concerned the existing laws were quite sufficient to cope with any emergency.

WIDESPREAD RESENTMENT.

In reply to this memorial the Agent to the Governor-General has now added a proviso to rule 3 to the effect that the said rule shall not be put in force against any bona fide inhabitant of Rajkot and Wadhwan civil stations until he has been given an opportunity to show cause why the rule should not be enforced against him. The notification has created widespread feeling of alarm and resentment in the minds of the inhabitants of the civil stations and the recent proviso added to rule 3 does not make any appreciable change in the situation. It is also definitely understood that the Western India States Agency is now in correspondence with the States asking them if they had any such rules in force already and if not whether they would make similar rules.—Free Press

MAHATMA VISITS SOCIAL CLUB AND GIRLS' SCHOOL

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MAGIC EFFECT OF APPEAL FOR LARGE SUMS

RANGOON, March 9.

Mahatma Gandhi was accorded a reception this morning at a Hindu Social Club and was presented with a purse of Rs. 501. Mahatmaji acknowledging the purse explained the object of the fund and said it would be soley ear-marked for Khadi. He said as most of them were Govt. Servant an he would not devoted their money for national education but for Khadi. He further stated that the amount was insufficient to feed the starving millions of India and appealed to them to contribute not miserly, but plentifully. He asked them to give a month's salary or half of it.

MAGIC EFFECT OF APPEAL.

The appeal had an immediate response and several persons present there subscribed large sums. Dr. Raja Reddiar subscribed Rs. 1000 and three of four other persons subscribed a month's salary. Some cash was also collected on the spot. Mahatmaji, later on, visited the Gujarat National school, where he was presented with a pure of Rs. 401, which would be devoted to the Lalaji Memorial Fund.

Mahatmaji also visited the Islamia National High School and the Sinnatulislam Girls school.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN SHOT DEAD

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Outrage by Khost Chief

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LAHORE, March, 10.

Information has been received from Thal correspondent of the "Zamindar," a vernacular daily, this evening that General Nadir Khan was shot dead last evening by the Brigadier of Khost.

The news was announced at this evening's public meeting by Maulana Zafar Ali and it spread like wild fire throughout the city. Much regret is felt among the well-wishers of Afghanistan at the dramatic disappearance of Nadir Khan from his mission of peace.

Apprehension is felt which might shake the whole country from its foundations.

Various attempts are made to ascertain the truth of this information.—Free Press.

ANDHRA LEADERS' ARRESTS AND UNDERTAKING

—:o:—

A CORRECTION

NEW DELHI, March 10.

With reference to Sir Mohamed Usman's statement in the Madras Council that the Andhra leaders who were arrested on the eve of the arrival of the Simon Commission were released on an undrrtaking given by the Hon V. Ramdoss Pantalu the Free Press of India is authorised to state that no such undertaking was given nor ever sought for.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY'S PRAISEWORTHY MOVE.

Decides to Hoist National Flag

HYDERABAD (SIND), March 10.

At a special meeting of the Hyderabad Municipality held this morning, it was decided to hoist the national flag on the municipal buildings this evening, two of the Mahomedan members dissenting.

One of them raised points of order firstly that the motion was out of order because it did not refer to any obligatory function of the Municipality. This was overruled. The same member raised the question if the flag was in any wise the national flag. This was overruled as being an argument and not a point of order.

All other Mahomedan councillors voted for the motion. Sheikh Nur Mahomed, a prominent Khilafat worker, speaking in support of the motion, said he did not agree with Mr. Mohamed Ali that Muslims should not participate in Congress demonstrations.—Free Press.

SENSATION IN CUTCH

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ANOTHER DASTARDLY ASSAULT

MR. GOKULDAS BEATEN

(From Our Correspondent).

On Wednesday last in open daylight, in the Bhuj (Cutch) bazar, the well-known Bhatia worker Mr. Gokuldas Khimjee, was beaten by hireling. This is the second time that Gokuldas for his activities has been attacked in street of Bhuj.

Great commotion prevails in Cutch at the news, as Mr. Gokuldas is a prominent worker known for his social and political activities, and it is believed that for these, he is singled out for such dastardly attacks.

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

EIGHTH CENTURY TEMPLES COMES TO LIGHT

PATNA, March 9.

Professor R. D. Banerji has discovered in the jungles of the Baudh Feudatory State, two temples of the Bhuneshwar type, belonging to the 8th century A. D. The Professor considers that the architecture of the temples is unique, and that they may be considered prototypes of the Parsoromeshwar Shrine in Bhuneswar, which has hitherto been regarded as the oldest temple in Orissa. They are situated eight miles west of the town of Baudh, and about 116 miles from Cuttack, on the bank of the Mahanadi. One is a Shiva temple and the other a Vaissnavite one. The Chief of Baudh is taking steps to preserve the monuments. The Professor has also discovered in the town of Gaudh a statue of Buddha, eleven feet high, carved in blackstone, which was found buried underground. It is considered that it belongs to the 8th century A. D. —A. P.

TIBETAN NEW YEAR

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS AT LHASSA

—:o:—

DARJEELING, March 9.

The Tibetan New Year is being celebrated at Lhassa at present. It will last a month and about 50,000 Lamas or Monks have assembled at the capital. During the month the Government of the City it is understood is vested in the clergy represented by Chogohon Shal Ngo which means a proctor.—A. P.

NEXT ARMY AND AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAM.

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NEW DELHI, March 9.

The next Army and Air Force entrance examinations will commence here on June 25 and will last for ten days. The following vacancies will be offered to successful Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates provided they obtain the qualifying number of marks at this examination: Woolwich six (Indian Engineers Artillery and Signals); Sandhurst thirteen (Indian Cavalry and Infantry) and Cranwell six (Indian Air Force).—A. P.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada have appointed Miss Howard lately of Nova Scotia as their Agent general in London. This is the first time a lady is appointed to the post since the enactment of legislation appointing an agent general in Great Britain. Miss Howard's father who had been acting so long died on Tuesday. His daughter has been associated with his work for years past.—Free Press.

TREATIES BETWEEN PERSIA AND JAPAN

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

Teheran.—Pending the arrival, shortly, of the Japanese mission to establish a legation at Teheran when permanent treaties will be concluded between Persia and Japan notes relating to Consular and commercial agreements have been exchanged between the present Japanese delegation and the Persian Government by which reciprocal facilities have been given for the import of goods.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH

—:o:—

FOUR PERSONS INJURED

PESHAWAR CITY, March 9.

An aeroplane flying on the Khiyali river in Thasil Charsadda district Peshawar struck against the telegraphic lines and fell to the ground. Both the pilots and two men on the spot are reported to have been wounded. They were at once sent to Peshawar by motor lorry.—Free Press.

ACTING GOVERNOR PAYS VISIT TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

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BENARES, Mar. 9.

Mr. G. B. Lambert, the Acting Governor, paid an informal visit to the Benares Hindu University this afternoon. His Excellency, who was received by Pandit Malaviya, inspected the various institutions of the University with much interest.

In the morning His Excellency visited the Government Agricultural Farm and the Chiraigaun Model Village. He granted interviews to prominent citizens during the day. His Excellency will remain in Benares tomorrow and the next day also.—A. P.

C. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION CARRIED

—:o:—

NO QUARTER TO DYARCHY

NAGPUR, March 9.

At the C. P Marathi Political Conference Mr. Abhyankar's resolution urging the boycott of the Simon Commission was carried unanimously.

Moving the resolution Mr. Abhyankar said that he would not allow the present rulers of India to leave the country even if they desired to do so, until and unless India had gained strength enough to drive them out and save the country from another foreign invasion and domination. Mr. Sami Ullah Khan seconded the resolution. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj supporting, exhorted the people to be strictly non-violent even under provocation.

The second resolution advocating complete independence without contravening the resolution of the Calcutta session of the Congress was carried as also the third, condemning the Government for "not supplying Khadi" to Mr. Awari in jail.

Another resolution adopted by the Conference stated that every self-respecting person should oppose the formation of a Ministry under the present Reforms in the Province.—A. P.

—:o:—

INDIA OBSERVES SWARAJ DAY

(Continued from page 7.)

ma Gandhiji that Mr. Jairamdas was going to push forward Khaddar and Swadeshi in Bombay and through Bombay throughout the country. To Mahatmaji jail was as good as the palace. The attempt to shackle him in connection with the bonfire at Calcutta was a blow aimed at the aspirations of the whole of India. The speaker urged the country to be prepared for action and create such a situation that the citadel of the bureaucracy would be assailed from all sides.

DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM.

Proceeding the speaker said that the Government was mightily afraid of the mass awakening and said that there were immense possibilities in Communism. In conclusion he expressed his sound belief in the theory that if the British Imperialism was put an end to it would be an immense service to India, to the world and to humanity. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said that there were two points on which he liked to lay stress. One was about the implication of the resolution and another about the method by which they would compel the Government to accept the resolution they had passed that evening.

The resolution strictly interpreted would mean that those who voted for it were committed to the Constitution drafted by the Nehru Report as adopted by the All-Parties' Conference. It was understood that it was open to the All-Parties' Conference to make a few alterations here and there about details in agreement with other institutions. But a wrong impression about this fact that alterations might be made had led to an unfortunate situation that a few persons had thought it necessary to boycott the proceedings. If the proposals that were made by the All-India Muslim Conference an year ago and those of the Madras Congress were compared very little difference would be marked except the Muslim claim for one-third representation in the Assembly. If at the All-Parties' Conference the differences were narrowed down he was certain some sort of agreement would have been arrived at, and he was sure this would be arrived at. There was room for a settlement in details he said but in fundamental principles such as joint electorates, there was no room for compromise.

CHARKA & KHADDAR NOT GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.

Coming to the methods for compelling the Government to accept the resolution, the speaker made an eloquent plea in favour of Khaddar and Charka which in his opinion had not been given a fair chance by the country.

Mr. B. G. Kher said it was quite possible to accomplish the contents of the resolution by non-violence.

A COMMON MEASURE OF AGREEMENT.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in the course of his speech said that the significance, beauty and importance of the Nehru Constitution lay in that it represented the maximum amount of agreement which at present could be reached between all the parties of the country as to the future of India. It was the right of self determination fully exercised by the people and the Nehru Report indicated what after that self-determination India wanted. It was from that point of view that the nation should support it.

With regard to the complaint that the Nehru Constitution did not satisfy all the communities, the speaker said it was true. No constitution which dealt with such a large nation could satisfy all conflicting interests. It could completely satisfy none and satisfy all to a great measure. That was the importance of the Nehru Constitution.

MUSLIM CLAIM DISCUSSED.

With regard to the Muslim claim of one-third per cent. in the Assembly the speaker pointed out that there were 24 per cent. Muslims, 67 per cent. Hindus and 9 per cent. minority communities in the country. If the Muslims had 33 per cent., the minority community might suffer but he thought that all these aspect would be discussed at a future meeting of the All-Parties' Conference.

Regarding the boycott of foreign cloth he made an eloquent appeal to the audience to take it as seriously as the Government at Calcutta and Earl Winterton had taken it.

CAPS HURLED AT PRESIDENT.

In response to the appeal there was a shower of foreign cloth on the dais and a large number of people enrolled themselves as volunteers to carry on Khaddar propaganda.

HOW DELHI CELEBRATED SWARAJ DAY

WORKERS AND STUDENTS LEAD A MAMMOTH PROCESSION

DELHI, March 10.

More than ten thousand peope Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs assembled in the Queens Gardens this afternoon in response to the call of the Congress and started in procession half a mile long led by Pandit Motilal Nehru Dr. Ansari and others. Among others who accompanied the procession were Messrs Sherwani, Rafiudin Ahmed Kidwai, Zaquir Hossain, Dr. Alam, Satyapal Lala Girdharlal, Desabandhu Gupta, Sheik Abdul Haq, Hanaraj, Pandit Indra, Jamnadas Mehta, Rangaswami Iyengar, S. C. Mitra, and others. Congress workers from outside such as Lahore and Patna also joined.

At 2-30 about 2000 students and young men under the leadership of Mr. J. M. Sahni, Editor the "Hindustan Times," and President Youth League started from the Kashmiri Gate and joined the main procession in the Queens Gardens. About 1000 labourers also joined the procession. It passed through the principal parts of the city and returned to the Queens Gardens where a big public meeting was held. The meeting was addressed by most of the leaders who were present—Free Press.

CARRYING THE BOYCOTT MESSAGE

—:o:—

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League there was a public meeting on last Friday addressed by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. In introducing the speaker to the audience Mr. H. D. Rajah remarked that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has come to Khar on a particular mission which he has willingly taken up in preference to the Council work he has been doing. The programme of the Congress is before the country and Mr. Jairamdas has been chosen as the right man for carrying it out by Gandhiji. It is hoped that the residents of Khar will respond to the call of the nation by adopting the programme.

Mr. Jairamdas told the audience the nature of work expected from them and pleaded for the complete boycott of foreign cloths. When an approximate statistics was taken it was found that Khar alone purchases cloth worth Rs. 3 lakhs every year and if this drain is stopped they would have done a great service to the country.

Many questions were put by the audience why Swadeshi cloth should not be used and Mr. Jairamdas answered them by drawing out a clean distinction between Swadeshi and Khadi. He also referred to the Mill-owners' Conference with Gandhiji and the subsequent failure of the scheme. He laid stress on the boycott of foreign cloth because the country's economic position must be improved by stopping the drain. He appealed to the audience to carry out the programme of the Congress without losing any moment.

By a special resolution a Village Congress Committee was formed at Khar and a Provisional Committee with Mrs. Anjaria as the President and Mr. H. D. Rajab as the Secretary was to carry on the programme of the Congress and enrol Congress members. Volunteers were enrolled for Congress work and in all more than 15 members enlisted their names.

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BHULESHIWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA ON SWARAJ DAY

To celebrate the Swaraj Day, the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee organized a big procession. It started at 8-20 a.m. from the Committee's Office and marched through Princess Street, Javeri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Kalbadevi Road and various lanes of the Bhuleshwar Ward, singing national songs. The processionists urged upon the people to boycott foreign cloth, to put on Khaddar and to become Congress members. Everywhere the procession was well received and it succeeded in creating a general atmosphere for the boycott of foreign cloth. Congress members were enrolled and Khaddar worth several rupees was also sold.

Prominent among those who took part in this demonstration were Shriyut N. B. Deshpande, Shriyut Mohanlal Makandas. Shriyut Dalpatram Pathak, Shriyut Yakar Desai, Shriyut Kanaiyalal Kuberi and shavant Parulkar, Shriyut Ganpatishan-others. The Jain volunteers rendered splendid services. The procession dispersed at 10 a.m.

SWARAJ DAY AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee swaraj procession was taken out and a public meeting was held this evening on the river Bank at which a resolution was passed supporting the constitution adopted by the Calcutta Congress and the all Parties Convention. At the end of the meeting a bonfire of foreign cloths was held.—A. P.

"REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS AUTHORITY"

—:o:—

A PLEA FOR RECONSIDERING ATTITUDE

PT. JAWAHARLAL ON MUSLIM MANIFESTO

ROHTAK, Mar. 9.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, commenting on the Muslim leaders' manifesto against Muslims' participation in the Congress demonstrations says he has read the manifesto with regret, especially as the signatories include an ex-President of the Congress and a number of prominent Congressmen. He asks how can Congress members of the Assembly reconcile their election pledges to this attitude of revolt against the Congress authority. He hopes that they will reconsider their attitude, and that all Hindus and Muslims will join Congress demonstrations during the year.—A. P.

HOW INDIA CAN REALLY BE GREAT

—:o:—

LADY SIMON URGES WOMEN TO PLAY THEIR PART IN PUBLIC LIFE

LONDON. Mar. 10.

Not until the woman can take her place and play her part in the public life of India will the country's true greatness come before the world, is the opinion of Lady Simon expressed in a letter to a friend which has been published by the "Sunday Times". Lady Simon rejoices that some pioneers have already broken down a few old customs which hamper women's liberty and usefulness, though there is still a long way to go. Her Ladyship pays tribute to the noble English women doctors and nurses working at terrible disadvantage due to prejudices and dirty practices.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS EXPERTS' NEW SUGGESTIONS

—:o:—

PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL BANK

LONDON, March 10.

Paris.—The Reparations Experts' Committee in a communique expresses an opinion that the work of the final settlement of Reparations requires permanent institution such as an international bank to act as trustee in receiving annuities from Germany and distributing them to creditors. It would facilitate transfers of finance and deliveries in kind, and act as intermediary between all interested Governments and issuing banks in marketing bonds that might be issued for commercialisation of German annuities. It would co-operate with issue banks, possibly receiving from them clearing and investment deposits, but would avoid competing with them.

The bank must be non-political, international and free from dominating financial relationships. It would be able to aid all central banks to maintain stability of their exchanges and facilitate for creditors uninterrupted flow of annuities. Creditors would also participate in the profits the bank might earn.

The scheme will be discussed next week. —Reuter.

SWARAJ PROCESSION AND BONFIRE AT DADR

The 'G' Ward (Dadar) District Congress Committee organised a very successful Swaraj procession. The procession which was over a furlong in length starting from the Congress Office passed past the Kohinoor Cinema covered Bhavanishankar Road, Sayani Mill Road, Parbhadevi Road, Cadell Road and Lady Hardinge Rod, and returned to the Tilak Bridge via Lady Jamshedji Road. All through the route entuhsiastic crowds cheered the procession. At Tilak Bridge the procession broke up after the National Flag ha dbeen hoisted and saluted. The President of the 'G' Ward D.C.C. thanked all those who was made the procession a success.

A largely attended public meeting was held at with Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., in the chair when the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that the residents of 'G' Ward in public meeting assembled give united expression to their conviction that national honour and national interest imperatively demand that the system of Government existing in this country shoul dbe replaced forthwith by the constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Conference and approved by the Indian National Congress."

The meeting thne terminated after a bonfire of foreign clothes.

HOW THEY ADVANCE PROHIBITION IN U. S.

—:o:—

A TIP TO OUR "BENIGN SIRCAR MA-BAP"

LONDON, March 10.

Washington.—In order to bring prohibition favourably before the public fifty thousand dollars out of the Prohibition Appropriation Fund is being employed for educational perposes such as posters, cartoons etc., stressing the evils of liquor traffic.

Robert D. P. Lamont Secretary for the Commerce has resigned from the Directorate of Association Against Prohibition on assuming the Cabinet rank, as he desires to "play the game."—Reuter.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY HARD HIT

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

SHROFF ASSOCIATION URGE REMOVALOF CAUSES OF UNREST

The following are extracts from the speech of the President, Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, made at the 18th annual meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association held on Sunday:—

The country is at present suffering severely from the effects of a general depression in trade, commerce and industry. This all-round trade depression is the result of the Government's exchange policy of 18d. ratio. The disastrous effects of this policy are being felt everywhere in the country. Industries are ruined, value of experts has dwindled and the buying power of people has greatly diminished. In order to improve this situation, the exchange policy of the Government needs revision. But the Government declare that any alteration in the present exchange ratio will bring about serious dislocation in trade doing much harm to the country. It seems they will utilize all the resources in their power to maintain the present ratio.

Of all the industries, the textile industry of Bombay had been very hard hit. The serious plight of the industry has been accentuated by the unprecedented general labour strike that lasted over six months. It is the primary duty of every Government to find out and eradicate causes of industrial unrest and to devised measures to support national industries. But the Government have done nothing real in this direction.

BANKING.

Banking is the backbone of commerce and industry and their expansion of the latter depends on the monetary and credit facilities available. But the bank-rate which did not exceed 7 per cent. during the last 4 years has risen to 8 per cent. this year. This step has been necessitated for mantaining the unnatural ratio of 18d. This high bank-rate coupled with lack of credit facilities to the merchants is working very detrimentally to the interests of trade and industry.

Our interests as Shroffs are closely connected with the problem of banking. It is the Shroffs—Gujratis, Marwadis and Chettis—who have a large share in providing the peasantry of India with money. Besides the monetary resources of the Shroffs are to a large extent utilized for selling the raw products of the country and buying the finished products. But of late, the Sharafi business is falling gradually in a decadent condition. The Imperial Bank and joint-stock banks are steadily encroaching upon the business province of the Shroffs. Consequently the Sharafi business is gradually stepping out of the hands of the Shroffs. It is not our purpose to work as rivals of the banks, but the needs of the country require as much our existence as theirs.

MOVE IN RIGHT DIRECTION.

I am glad to learn that the Government have at last taken a move in the direction of appointing a Banking Committee to inquire into the present banking conditions of India and to devise means to foster both the joint-stock and Sharafi banking with special reference to agriculture, commerce and industry. With this connection the Government propose to set up one Central Banking Inquiry Committee and other Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees. On both these Committees one representative of indigenous bankers is supposed to be appointed.

I hope the proposed Banking Inquiring Committee in their conclusions will lay down definite recommendations for the development of the internal trade of the country by the Indian merchants and for stopping competitions of foreign banks and merchants in the internal trade of the country and the Sharafi business.

The heavy burden of taxation on trade and the mercantile community is the additional cause of their deplorable condition. Such a high level of the taxation is the result of the Government's enormous military expenditure which comes up annually to rupees fifty five crores. Even though the taxable capacity if India has reached its utmost the Hon. the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, in his recent budget speech has threatened us with fresh taxation next year. The public should oppose the imposition of any new taxes and force the Government to retrench the military expenditure.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the keystone of the prosperity of trade and industry. Nearly 75 per cent. of the populaion of India live by agriculture. Yet the condition of the peasantry of India is the worst in the world. Land revenue takes away a greater portion of the value of the produce of the cultivator and very little is left for him. Besides owing to 18d. the cultivator realises 12 1/2 per cent. less for his raw products and India thereby looses 60 crores rupees annually, in her export trade. It is therefore necessary that the Government should adopt measures to improve the conditions of the peasantry and to alter the present exchange ratio.

The speaker concluded after referring to Mr. Haji's Bill for reservation of the coastal traffic and the Bombay communal riots.

The Calcutta University Senate has accepted the recommendation of the special committee appointed by Government that the president of the secondary Education Board should be a salaried man. Hon. Ramprasad Mookerjee's amendment that the President should be a nonsalaried man appointed by the vice-chancellor was defeated.—A. P.

SAME OLD STORY AGAIN!

—:o:—

"DYER WAS A HUMANE MAN"

ATTEMPT AT HIS VINDICATION

BOOKS WRITTEN BY IAN COLVIN.

LONDON, March 10.

The life of General Dyer by Mr. Ian Colvin, journalist, (whom the Dyers family requested to write a book) is being published on 19th March. It seeks not merely to be a vindication of General Dyer but offers severe criticism of his judges, the Government of India and Sir Charles Monro. Chapters on the Amritsar argue that General Dyer with his small force could not afford to remain on defensive as he was being isolated. They also conect the Rebellion in North India with the events in Afghanistan and show an intimate connection between the conspirators on both sides of the border. The Afghan war which followed the Rebellion might have been a great disaster but for the General Dyer's action at Amritsar. Before he undertook the relief of Thal he received assurance that the High Command approved of his action and his brilliant march again averted a disaster. His report on which he was condemned was written at Dalhousie under great difficulties. General Dyer, by request, sent copy to Simla. It was gone over by Sir Malcolm Hailey. "The only alteration proposed by Sir M. Hailey was that the word 'rebels' should not be used. It was a singular procedure to suggest so as to weaken the defence before condemning a defendants.'

SENSATIONALISM.

Mr. Ian Colvin gives a moving account of General Dyer's illness due to the hardships of the Frontier warfare. He asserts that when General Dyer was in hospital he was almost forced to rise from sickbed and go to Delhi to receive the sentence of condemnation from Sir Charles Monro, although General Dyer had commanded the Second Division in January 1920, a promotion which showed what the Commander-in-Chief really though of General Dyer and Amritsar. There is much else of the sensational in the book notably with regard to the "concealment by Mr. Montagu of the truth from the House of Commons," and the struggle between Mr. Churchill and the Army Council.

On the doctorine of "minimum force" which was urged by Mr. Churchill as reason for condemning General Dyer, Mr. Colvin quotes the precedent of the "battle of Sydney Street" on 3rd January 1911 when Mr. Churchill without reading the Riot Act directed a force of thousand to fifteen hundred police, ninety men with rifles, Scots' Guards, machine gun detachment and field-gun, to say nothing of the fire-brigade, against two men armed with Mauser pistols. Mr. Colvin describes this as the maximum of force compared with General Dyer's minimum of force, and, further, claims General Dyer as a human man who knew and loved the Indian people and who was loved by them both before and after the Jallianwalla Bagh.—Reuter.

BHAVANAGAR NOTES

—:o:—

SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

BHAVNAGAR, March 6.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bhavnagar having been made an additional centre for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination, some prominent citizens have considered it necessary to form themselves into a Committee, with the Nagarsheth as Chairman, to look after the boarding and lodging accommodation of students coming from outside for the examination. Many of them will find all facilities in their communal boarding-houses here, and those who do not get accommodation therein will be lodged in the hostels of the Samaldas College. Special boarding arrangements will be made for them. The Committee is very keen on making the stay of outside students quite comfortable.

Over 300 students are expected to appear at this centre. The local High School and the Sanatana Dharma School have sent in 122 and 77 respectively. Principal Shahani and Prof. Gambhir of Samaldas College are placed in charge of the Bhavnagar centre by the University.

The All-Bhavnagar Scouts Rally will be held at Gadhda in the course of this month. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb is likely to attend.

HINDI DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS IN ECONOMICS

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has undertaken the work of compiling an exhaustive Hindi Dictionary of English technical terms in Economics. An attempt is being made to coin or select such Hindi equivalent as are already in great use in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati and Marathi speaking areas. Enlightened public is requested to send at soon as possible a list of dictionaries and books on Ecinomic subject in Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati or Marathi to Pandit Dayashankar Dubey, Hon. Examination Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.

Buena Ventura:—The Captain and officers of "Tritonia" have been released and they are proceeding home. —Reuter's Special.

N'T TAKE PART IN FUTURE WAR

PANDIT JAWHARLAL'S ADVICE TO FATS

—:o:—

PUNJAB WORKERS CONFERENCE

ROHTA, March 9.

"There is no hope for peasants' salvation as long as India is Governed by irresponsible foreign bureaucracy." said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Punjab Workers Conference.

He added that those who laboured and paid taxes had to go without food and clothing and many had died of starvation while Government have spent eighteen crores on the New Delhi buildings and the Viceroy and other officials drew fat salaries. It was time that they must devise measures to end poverty.

He advised peasants to spread a net of peasant organisations throughout the country and take united and determined action to remove their miseries by following the example of Bardoli peasants "who had brought Government down on their knees". (Cheers).

The Pandit recalled the sacrifices made by Indians in the Great War and pointed out how their services were rewarded by proclamation of martial law. He urged Jats to refrain from taking any part in any future war.

The Conference adjourned till tomorrow. —A. P.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AFRICAN TERRITOREIS

—:o:—

SIR SAMUEL WILSON APPOINTED

LONDON, March 9.

It is understood Sir Samuel Wilson, permanent colonial Under Secretary, has been appointed High Commissioner for Kenya Uganda and Tanganiyaka territories. This follows the decision reported yesterday of the Cabinets views on Hilton Young report.

The new High Commissioner's functions will be investigation of East African affairs generally which include native policy, control of certain services and need for unification therein settlement of interterritorial disputes, differences and also examination of the need for modifications in Kenya constitution.—Free Press.

MUNICIPAL-AIDED HOUSING

MR KULKERNI'S LECTURE

—:o:—

A meeting was convened in the Improvement Trust Hall on Tuesday evening when Mr. N. E. Navle, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council presided, after being proposed by Mr. F. Bilia. Mr. Bilia gave a brief account of the work done by the promoters of the "Non-Official Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute", ever since Oct. 1924. The President then requested Mr. Narayenrao Kulkerni to deliver his lecture on "Advantages of Non-Official Co-Operative Propaganda and Municipal-Aided Housing", and said, 'that he had known Mr. Kulkerni for the past 12 years, since he was in Baroda from 1917 to 1918, when Mr. Kulkerni was undertaking propaganda work in connection with various types of co-operative schemes, and so, he was sure that Mr. Kulkerni would enlighten the audience with his scheme.

Mr. Kulkerni then delivered his inlecture on the "Advantages of non-official co-operative movement" showing how he was in a position to introduce a new working system in 1914, for starting co-operative educational societies for granting loan scholarships on long period system, to enable the helpless scholars to repay the loans within a period of 10 years and without utilising the paid-up capital of the society, as it was to be separately invested either in housing societies or registered agricultural societies at 6 1/4 per cent. interest, per annum.

Mr. Kulkerni also stated that he undertook propaganda work at different places in Bombay, as well as in the mofussil, from Dec. 1914 till middle of 1923, when he devoted his particular attention to Tenants' Welfare movement. And it was in Sept. 1923 a beginning was made in the right direction to amalgamate different Tenants' concerns, and to start the "Bombay Tenants' Association," under the able guidance of Mr. J. Addyman, M.L.C. Its object in view was fulfilled by the extention of Rent Act from 1-1-26 to Dec. 28. But, the Tenants' Association could not take up the responsible work of solving the housing problem of lower-middle and upper-middle class of tenants. That is why, some of the promoters of the Bombay Tenants Association decided to start the "Non-Official Tenants' Welfare Institute" under the guidance of Mr. A. C. Warner, the vice-President of the Tenants' Association in Oct. 1924. Soon after the return of the 3 members of the Committee of the Tenants' Association, who were specially deputed to Poona in connection with the extension of the Rent Act. Then Mr. Kulkerni stated that the persevering efforts of all the promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute from Oct. 1924 till now, were crowned with success in solving the housing problem of the lower middle class and upper-middle class of people, by undertaking the work for Tenants' Economic Housing, clerical self-help colonies and tenant-ownership housing. This system would also be followed by the Municipality as, on that understanding. Mr. Clayton I.C.S., late Municipal Commissioner as well as Mr. J. W. Mackison, Special Engineer, permitted the organisers of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, to convene meetings in the Corporation Hall on several occasions. The Ownership-Housing Scheme, introduced by the Tenants' Welfare Institute, was based on quite different system from that of the Tenant Co-Partnership Housing Scheme, introduced by Bombay Govt. in March 1915, or the State-Aided Ownership Housing introduced in Oct. 1924.

The President, in his concluding remarks, assured the audience and the Organisers of the Municipal Aided Housing Movement that he would do the needful in the matter.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION AGAINST "SAK"

—:o:—

ELECTION FUND STARTED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Parliamentary Elections are fast approaching; and all Parties are concentrating their attention, energy and money in defeating dear old Shapurji! Besides the usual conservative and Liberal candidates, even the Labour Party has just put up a rival against good old Sak! But Sak is undeterred. He is full of all resources, except pecuniary. Whilst others want gild bullets, he needs silver ones. A thousand pounds is urgently needed. The response so for is fair, as will be seen from the following list of donations:—

	Rs.
A Hindu Friend £50	667
Miss Maniben £15	200
Seth Merwanji and Hormasji Camaji	501
Khurshedji and Hormasji Santoke, Vakils	500
"Kaiser-i-Hind" Paper	501
A Parsi Admirer	150
Mr. K. M. Munshi	101
A Parsi Friend	101
A Parsi Sympathiser	100
A Parsi Friend	100
Mr. and Mrs. Palkonji Joshi	51
Dr. Bacha	51
Miss Panday	25
Through 'Kaiser-i-Hind":—	
A Parsi Solicitor	100
Goolbanoo	75
Jamshed	50
An Admirer	25
Meherbai	50
Sympathisers	35
In Memory of Sohrab Bharucha	101
Soonabai J. Katoti	51
In Memory of Disibai Hakim Rs. 25	542
Total...	3,590

Out of this, £65 sixty-five pounds were remitted last week; and two hundred pounds were sent by telegraphic transfer to Shapurji yesterday. But we want another £735 i.e. about Rs. 10,000. It is the duty of every Indian to contribute his quota to Sak's Election Fund. As monies will be received, they will be sent to Shapurji by cable, for Funds are urgently wanted there. So Pay, Pay and Pay!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

HOLKAR COLLEGE INCIDENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th instant you have published a letter from your Indore correspondent in which he mentions the 'Holkar College incident He says in it that the students of the 3rd year Arts class went on a strike because of a sudden change in the order of the papers and that the students are meek I who have a personal knowledge of the case want to make some corrections in that letter. The reason why these students left the hall was not only the change of order but the main cause was the insulting words of the superviser. Addressing contemptuously a student of the said class while he was submitting blank paper as 'you boy' he added further what do you think? I am a tamer of lions'! At this the majority of the students who were not prepared to submit blank papers before, then got enraged and decided to do so merely to preserve self-respect.

As to the correspondents statement that the students are meek, I had a talk with many of the students and from this I am convinced that the circumstances of these students of a State college were not favourable. These circumstances of a State College are too well known to be discussed here. The correspondent is however right observed when he says, that the students wanted some backing.—Yours etc.

P. B. MUKERJEA.

Indore March, 7.

Dharwar.—A new Municipal Hall built here at a cost of Rs. 1 Lakh is going to be opened by Sir K. P. Puttanchetty of Bangalore on the 14th instant.

PESHAWAR BOMBING ACCIDENT

COURT MARTIAL INQUIRY

"VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS NOT CONFIRMED IN WRITING"

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Mar. 9.

Capt. McNeil of the Poona Horse, next examined at the Court Martial re: the Bombing Accident, said that he was the Adjutant of the Poona Horse. He produced the letter of the Peshawar District Headquarters, ordering the troops to co-operate with the 1st Armoured Car Company in connection with the tactical exercises to be held on January 23rd.

WHERE IS "ENEMY?"

After explaining what action was taken on the letter and the previous telephonic conversation, the witness said that as orders for the party which was to serve as the "enemy" during the exercise, did not arrive on the 22nd, the witness asked Capt. Tulloch, who had been detailed to command the enemy; to ring up the first Armoured Car Company and ascertain when they were coming up. Capt. Tulloch was told that Capt. Lunham was bringing the instructions. Sometime later the witness saw Capt. Lunham and asked him whether he had orders for the "enemy" to which Capt. Lunham said that he had communicated those to Capt. Tulloch. Asked whether he had any copy for the witness, Capt. Lunham told him that the orders were verbal and he had no copy for the witness.

ORDERS NOT CONFIRMED.

In fact, the witness never got the orders confirmed in writing and he had held no communication with the accused on the matter before January 23rd.

Cross-examined by the Defending Officer, the witness said that the subject-matter of Station Order No. 37 was published in his Unit Orders

VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Capt. Lunham of the Poona Horse gave details of the Scheme of the January 11, when he was attached to the First Armoured Car Company. Capt. Lunham continued that on the morning of January 22, he was informed that another exercise on a scheme, similar to that of the 11th, was to be held on the 23rd. On the 22nd morning, details of that was to be done were discussed and the witness was given verbal instructions, to be taken to his regiment, the Poona Horse, for the party who were to act as the "enemy" on the 23rd.

"RAIDERS" IN PESHAWAR.

The instructions received by the witness amounted to this that a party of about 40 to 50 men, with two bullock carts, were to represent "raiders," who it was to be supposed, had entered Peshawar on the night between the 22nd and the 23rd, and had taken off loot with them. Leaving at dawn, this party was not to cross the frontier between the Jamrud and Bara areas, nor were they to be within two and a half miles of the frontier before 9/30 a.m. They were to work in the Peshawar, Jamrud and Bara areas. No detailed route was given but they were to keep pace with the carts they were escorting. Later on, the accused told the witness to tell the officer who would be in charge of the party that he would like them to work in the northern part of the area near Jamrud. They were to come out through Jamrud. Still later, all the timings for the exercise were postponed by one hour. For the purposes of the scheme, the frontier was to be the cart track running from Jamrud to Bara Fort.

NO INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

Replying to a further question Capt. Lunham said that he did not gather from the instructions that the "enemy" was to move along the Peshawar-Jamrud road. The witness said that he did not gather that, but rather, gathered that the "enemy" should move close to the road. He understood that they should not move along the road because they were supposed to be acting as dacoits and would not naturally, move along the road. After further explaining the scheme, the witness said that he did not receive any instructions as to the safety precautions to be taken.

In cross-examination, the witness said that he did not recollect that the accused when giving him instructions had told him more than once to keep close to and south of the road. He further said that by moving his fingers roughly on the map while indicating the positions it would be quite easy to make errors in the positions differing from the correct positions by miles.

COMMANDER OF THE "ENEMY."

Capt. G. D. Baines of the Poona Horse, who was in command of the "enemy" which participated in the exercise on January 11, said that that exercise was a district exercise and the instructions for it were given him by Col. Bayley verbally. The route taken by him did not take him anywhere near the R.A.F. bombing range. Cross-examined by the Defending Officer he said that the verbal instructions given him by Col. Bayley were not subsequently confirmed in writing.

Capt. Rive, I.M.S., Medical Officer of the Poona Horse, gave details of the casualties from the bombing accident.—A. P.

REACTIONARY INFLUENCE OF MULLAHS AND PIRS

APPEAL TO POETS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As already announced by means of a leaflet, an association has been formed at Karachi to popularize reforms in Muslim society, as outlined by Mustufa Kamal, Riza Shah and Amanullah, and to counteract and eradicate the reactionary influences of the ante-diluvian and ignorant Mullahs and Pirs.

As an initial step to put into force the ideals of the association, the enlightened poets were requested to send in their views on this subject which is agitating the whole Muslim world, in the form of a poem (in simple Urdu language), which should 'inter alia' bring out to light the waning influence of these blind and narrow-minded Mullahs and Pirs, on the Muslim society, and the ruin and the disruption that they have brought on the Muslims during the past few centuries. Poets might further touch upon the priestine vigour and glory of Islam culminating in the unsurpassed magnificent Golden Age of the Abassides, when the holy book interpreted in the light of individual knowledge, was considered as sufficient guide for the spiritual upliftment of men and no parasitic class of beings like the professional Mullahs and Pirs had any existence to set the life out of the community. There is no priest-craft in Islam. Poets might further touch also on the services rendered to the cause of Islam by Mustufa Kamal, Riza Khan Pahelvi, Ghazi Amanullah Khan and by the great and truly learned Ulema like Syed Jamaluddin-Al-Afghani, Shaikh Mohd. Abdu of Egypt and Syed Amirali.

The poems if of sufficient merits will be printed in the form of booklets and distributed free of cost. The best compiler will be awarded a gold medal. Poems should reach the undersigned at Bungalow No. 2, Soldier Bazar, Karachi, by the end of March, 1929.

It is further appealed to the Muslim youths all over India to organize meetings and demonstrations in favour of the reforms.—Yours, etc.

SYED JAMALUDDIN HASSAN BUKHARI.

Karachi, March 3.

SALVATION ARMY

—:o:—

COUNCIL DELEGATES RETURN TO INDIA

The following has been sent to us for publication by the Salvation Army, Bombay Office:—

"Among the passengers by the mail steamer which arrived on Friday morning were the seven delegates from India and Ceylon to the Salvation Army High Council in London. They were.—

Lieut.-Commissioner Zwens, Bombay Colonel Baugh, Lahore, Colonel Muthiah, Madras, Col. Mrs. Trounce, Trivendrum Lieut.—Colonel Coles, Colombo, Lieut. Colonel Hancock, Rangoin, Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie, Calcutta.

Colonel Mrs. Trounce was one of the delegation from the High Council that waited upon General Booth in his sick-room at southwold to urge upon him the desirability of a voluntary retirement. Upon his refusal to reture, the High Council proceeded to the removal of General Booth from office on the ground of his ill-health. He was adjudicated unfit for further active service by 52 votes, five voting against his removal and four abstaining voting. Commissioner Edward Higgin, was elected General by a substantial majority. The delegation from this country feel satisfied that the steps taken by the High Council were absolutely necessary to the well being of the Army, and that the unity and progress of the Army are assured by the election of General Higgins."

DHARWAR'S PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMAJI'S ARREST

DHARWAR, March 8.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held yesterday evening to protest against the unjust order under which Mahatmaji and other Bengal leaders were arrested. A special feature of the meeting was the enthusiasm of students most of whom had come in Khaddar and others voluntarily offered their foreign cloth for bonfire. Dr. Hardikar who addressed the meeting told the audience that Mahatmaji's arrest was not whimsical doing of the Calcutta Police, but it was a precursor of a consistent policy which Government propose to launch in future. Now we can understand what Earl Winterton meant when he stated in replying to Mr. Pilcher that it was not in the public interest to announce beforehand the exact steps contemplated by the Government of India to deal with the possible disturbances arising from the destruction and bonfire of foreign cloth in India.

GOLD OUTPUT OF KHOLAR MINES

—:o:—

BANGALORE, March, 9.

The total output of Gold from the Kolar Mines during February aggregated 29,305.90 ounces, valued at 16,96,573 rupees against 30,841.96 ounces, valued at Rs 17,71,765 in January.—A. P.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

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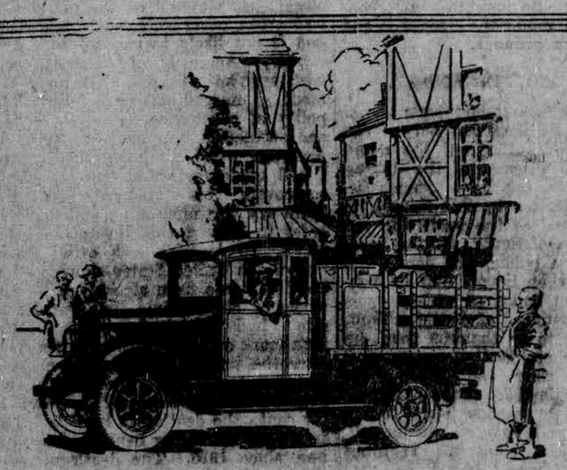

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Don't Obstruct Workers in Cause of Prohibition

MR. NARIMAN'S SCATH[illegible] EXPOSURE OF GOVT. P[illegible]Y

The following extracts are gleaned from the speech delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., in the Bombay Legislative Council on 2nd inst., adversely criticising the Government policy in regard to "Prohibition":—

Now, Sir, I have heard for the last two days honourable members on this side expressing disappointment on what some of them considered to be a somersault on the part of the Government. They said they were surprised at the Government going back on their pledges and promises, they were surprised at the sudden turn of front taken by the oppositive benches. I, for my part, frankly confess that I am not surprised, though I am very greatly pained. If you refer to the debate on this subject year after year, all the time that I have been attending this House, you will find that wherever this debate has come in the House, I have always declared that I never believed in the declarations of Government that prohibition was their primary policy and revenue was only secondary. I have repeatedly declared that all this tall talk of prohibition on the part of Government was bunkum and moonshine. It was all because the opposite benches were united on behalf of prohibition, because the public no tonly of this presidency but of the whole country, all people, were united in clamouring for prohibition not only as an economic demand, not only as social demand, but as demand based on the sacred religion and tenets of Islam as well as the Hindu religion. It is, therefore, that they dared not oppose that united demand. Some declaration was necessary to pacify that demand; they never intended sincerely to give effect to that. To-day, Sir, if anybody had any doubt about the insincerety of Government in this policy of prohibition, that doubt surely must have been removed by what I have declared as the amazing, the astounding speech of the Hon. Member the Commissioner of Excise. His speech, Sir, must be differentiated from other speeches on the subject which are explicable, which are understandable, namely, the administrative difficulties. The Hon. Minister as well as some other speakers have shown the question of revenue and other difficulties in the way. But the Excise Commissioner has gone much further. He justified the policy on moral, material, social and public welfare grounds.

DREAMING IN WHISKY.

That is the astounding part of his speech. He does not only rest content with pointing out the administrative difficulties and the difficulties of revenue, but he stands before us to declare to this House, to the country and to the world the virtuous qualities of liquor, all the benefits which the public will derive if they imbibe that liquor and he concludes that an ounce of whisky is equal to a pound of butter. Well, Sir, we ought to be thankful that he did not make any further constructive suggestion to close all butter shops and to open English Bars or liquor shops instead to provide liquor to the public. We will have to change all the life in this country, beginning with our chota-hazri. It will be tea, bread and whisky instead of butter. We will begin with whiskey, we will dream in whiskey, we will bathe in whiskey, and we will, I should say, die for whiskey. That is the speech which requires to be very carefully noted. We have, I submit, Sir, without offending this part of the House, been fooled long enough. Do we believe that an officer with such views, —views which he had the courage to place before this House with such frankness, with almost brutal frankness,—do we believe that the officer whose duty It is to carry out the policy of prohibition, when he has such views on the matter, that that officer should be a fit person to put into effect that policy? It reminds me, Sir, of a thing which occurred some years ago. Some people started [illegible]ne protection of cows [illegible]cted one of the fattest [illegible]t the City to preside over [illegible]ciation. For the protection [illegible] cows a butcher is supposed to carry out that policy! I say, Sir, that it is as absurd to suppose that this Hon. Commissioner of Excise, with the views that the he has expressed on the subject, an officer who, by inclination, by nature, by temperament, by tradition, is an anti-prohibitionist, can carry out a policy of prohibition, even if he is compelled or called upon to do so. I have said before, and I appeal to the House again to realise, that we cannot expect from the present administrators this reform, particularly a reform which touches the revenue which they have enjoyed so far and a reform which is against their nature, their inclinations and natural traditions.

MR. BRANDER EXPLAINS.

Mr. J. P. Brander: Sir, on a point of explanation. I clearly made out to the House that those were not my own personal views that alcohol is a food and so on. I merely mentioned that that is the opinion of a considerable number of scientists now in America and Europe, and that, therefore, the whole question of the value of alcohol as a food was an entirely open question again. That is all.

Mr. N. A. Bechar.—You quoted them with approval.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Well, Sir, as the Hon. Member has just stated, if he did not approve of those views, if he did not propose to convert some part of the House to those views, what was the necessity of his quoting them? Does he not know that there are far more authorities in this country and elsewhere which give a contrary opinion on the subject? Could he not find a single quotation from them to give expert opinion expressing other views? He found what is approved by himself and quoted it himself. I repeat again, Sir, that it is absurd to believe or to suppose or even to argue that a Commissioner of Excise with such views could ever be expected or supposed to carry out a policy of prohibition.

Another point which I wish to urge is that the Hon. Member the same officer, has stated that the prohibition policy has never succeeded anywhere and is not likely to succeed in this country. Again I repeat, and repeat with authentic figures, that his statement is misleading and false. The policy of prohibition has succeeded, and succeeded wonderfully well, in America, which he mentioned, and I will quote facts and figures to controvert his statement which I again say was misleading and made in order to convert this House to his views. In America th evital statistics of the United States show that the death rate from alcoholism for the whole of State should that the death-rate had dropped from the high mark of 8 per cent. to 1 per cent. after the introduction of the policy of prohibition. While New York's population had increased by over 10 per cent., the death-rate in 1921 had decreased by 23 per cent and a fraction since 1915. The death-rate of children also had fallen off.

This is the state of affairs that has been established proved by statistics in 70 per cent. of the population of that country and nearly 80 per cent. of its territorial area, still to state that the prohibition policy has not succeeded in that country is a libel on that good population and a libel on that country.

APPEAL IN NAME OF HUMANITY.

The only appeal we make is, in the name of humanity, for God's sake, leave these angelic workers alone, do not obstruct them, do not oppose them, do not put obstacles in their way, do not conspire with liquor vendors in order to defeat the good object of good workers who have been carrying on the prohibition propaganda. Leave them alone for 12 months honestly and sincerely. Do not interfere, do not abuse your powers, do not abuse your position, do not abuse your laws, do not prosecut eor persecute them. Leave them alone. I will mention one particular instance to this House. Last year, Sir, we sent three or four respectable Parsi ladies who were members of the Youth League to help Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his propaganda work to persuade the Parsi liquor shopkeepers not to bid at the auctions in the Surat district. They turned down many Parsi liquor shopkeepers. I know there are some to-day in this City of Bombay who have given up this nefarious trade and who have been seeking a more honest employment in this city. What was the fate of those respectable lady volunteers? When the officers found that as a result of persuasion of these lady volunteers people were not bidding, they arrested these ladies, confined them in custody, locked them up (Cries "Shame"), although they had committed no crime and although they (the officers) had no evidence that the lady volunteers had committed any crime except that of merely persuading people not to bid, not to go in for drink. For this they were put under lock and key in order to see whether, if they were removed from the way, the bidders would come forward and offer their bids and thus enable the officers to succeed in their auctions.

DUTY OF THE HOUSE.

Concluding Mr. Nariman Said:—

But the duty of this side of House is clear. This is the one demand on which the nation stands united. It is not a social demand. It is a religious mandate, which neither a true Moeslem nor a true Hindu would adre to ignore. Is there a single Mosiem in this House who will say that under the Islamic law they are entitled to oppose prohibition? If we go against prohibition will we not be going against true Islamic religion. Why should we look to Europeans to teach us our duty? This is the one country which was religiously dry which they have gradually made wet. What are the consequences? Dr. Sunderland, a nationalist leader from America came to India, studied the conditions in this country, and has declared on this question as follows:—

"The drink evil is widespread in the land and serious. India is not primarily responsible for it. It was brought to her virtually forced upon her, by Christian nations of the West. India deplores the evil, feels deeply and terribly the nature of it, struggles constantly against it, and would prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds to morrow if she could; but she cannot because she has not the power to do so. She is a subject land and the foreign power that rules her wants revenue, and therefore refuses to listen to her protests, petitions and prayers. When the British came to India, India was a singularly sober nation. This had been its character for thousands of years. The reasons are easy to discover. India is a land of great religions and it is significant that all of them teach strict temperance, and at least two of the most important, Hindy and Islam enjoin total absinence. The Arabian Prophet strongly condemned all intoxicants."

(Honourable Members: Hear, hear). Well, Sir when my honourable friends from that side cry "hear, hear", I expect the logical sequence of this applause and this approval is to walk into the proper place when the time for getting into the division lobby comes. All that we can do is to express disapproval. That is not going to introduce the policy of prohibition, but le the world know that the responsibility for this crime against humanity, this sin against religion lies on the heads of the opposite benches, and that we are not responsible for it. We ought to declare that to the world emphatically by recording our vote in favour of the motion. With these few words I do hope that this appeal will not go unheeded.

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THANA ASSAULT CASE

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JUDGMENT RESERVED

The Case filed by Mrs. Julie Soares against Joe Almeida and others was resumed for hearing before Mr. Jamnadas Tribuwandas at the Bench Magistrate's Court at Thana. Four witnesses were examined for the defence by Mr. Joseph Aler. Dias, Solicitor on behalf of all the accused. Witness Wilfred Remedios deposed that he was on visiting terms with the complainant. When asked about the broken chair, he said that he had seen that very chair produced in Court in a broken condition before the incident. He further deposed that accused Charlie never went up the balcony or entered the hall of the complainant; that the accused only went up a few steps when his friends Albert and Dominic Rebello caught hold of him and took him away. Witnesses Joseph Aguiar also deposed that Charlie did not enter the balcony or the hall of the complainant and he used no abusive words to the complainant. Albert and Dominic Rebello also corroborated the former defence witnesses and said that they caught hold of Charlie when he went two or three steps calling out for Mr. Soares, and took him (Charlie) near a Cross far away from the scene of the offence. All the defence witnesses deposed that no abusive or insulting words were used by accused No. 1, and that Nos. 2 and 3 did not in any way incite No. 1 to enter the complainant's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rege, Pleader for the complainant, witness Rebello said that the accused No. 1 had no talk with Nos. 2 and 3, and witness Aguiar said that No. 1 was taken away by the Rebello's lest there might have been a disturbance of the peace.

Mr. Dias addressed the Court on behalf of the defence, and Mr. Rege replied on behalf of the prosecution. The Court then rose, and judgment has been reserved.

Teheran.—At a reception held in his honour by the British Minister on Friday evening Sir Denison Ross gave very interesting lecture on Persian history and literature.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY IN 1888 AND 1929

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

and care must be taken not to increase it by launching big schemes costing crores of rupees. There is reason, however, to hope that this trade depression will gradually pass off and thus enable the Municipality to start certain urgent schemes, for instance, a complete drainage system for the northern part of the island. This scheme is likely to cost about 2 1/2 crores, but if the cost is spread over a number of years it will not be felt heavily.

BETTER ROADS.

Another direction in which Bombay is making a rapid progress is as regards the construction of new roads and improvement of old roads. We have in all about 215 miles of roads in the city of which 20 miles have been constructed in the last 6 years, about 25 miles of road have been asphalted and improved the cost coming to about Rs. 30 lacs. Other big cities like Calcutta are also vigorously following the same policy. About 15 miles of new roads have been constructed in Calcutta during the last 15 years, the cost, including 17 new Parks, coming to about 10 crores. There is no doubt that dust nuisance which was such a notorious feature of Bombay roads once upon a time, has now largely disappeared. This not only increases the beauty of the City and makes driving on her principal roads a pleasure, but also has a marked effect on the health of the City. Well made, wide roads by removing dark and dirty lanes where daylight hardly enters, have no doubt tended to improve the health of the City. We must not, therefore, look only to the initial cost of pulling down insanitary houses and constructing good roads but also to the improved health and reduction in mortality figures which are some of its indirect results. Besides this, in normal times well-thought out plans of making new roads often become a paying proposition. Hughes Road, Sandhurst Road, and the widened and improved Church Gate Street are cases in point.

BETTER HEALTH.

Mortality figures show a gradual but marked improvement in the general health of the City. The figures of 1888 are about 25 per thousand. The latest figures are 21 per mile which is the lowest since 1872 if calculated on an estimated population of 13 lacs. The infant mortality also shows a welcome reduction, the present figures being 316 per thousand as compared with 483, the annual average of last ten years. This is not only due to the general improvements of the city but also to the special measures taken by the Municipality in this behalf. They consist chiefly of provision of maternity homes, infant milk depots and visits by municipal nurses. This last method of combating infant mortality is capable of a great deal of extention. Rightly chosen lady inspectors and nurses will do much as regards improvements in the insanitary methods and unhealthy surroundings of the poorer localities and will surely tend to improve even the general health of the City.

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.

As regards water supply, a great deal has been done during recent years. The supply per day has increased from 35 millions of gallons to about 70 millions of gallons. This works out to about 52 gallons per head. It is difficult to judge how much of it is actually used for domestic purposes and how much is simply wasted. There is, however reason to believe that even if the population increases considerably in the near future, with more stringent supervision upon wastage and leakage the same supply would suffice. It has been learnt from the experience of some English towns, that with the prevention of wastage the water used per head has been reduced by nearly fifty per cent. Besides this it must be remembered that many Indian towns are satisfied with 15 gallons per head some towns having a supply of 7 or 8 gallons per head only.

Public lighting which cost three lacs forty years ago, is now costing over nine lacs. Even now there is much scope for improvement. Good lighting not only tends to beautify the City and increase the amenities of life but it also helps in preventing crime. In this connection it is interesting to note that in some of the English reports dealing with municipal affairs street lamps are called "stationary police constables!"

The importance of having at least primary education cannot be denied and every rupee spent on this laudable object will have been well spent. But it has been pointed out that the cost per head (Rs. 54) is higher than in aided schools (42) or schools in the Presidency where it is about Rs. 20 only, even in Calcutta and Madras, the cost is about Rs. 26 only. This is a point worth investigation.

Another direction in which Bombay has made a remarkable progress during recent years is as regards provision of hospital accommodation. This is one of the best objects towards which public or private charity may well be directed. It is to be hoped that better financial position will enable the Municipality to give greater help to other charitable organizations whether public or private, of the type of Rowly Hill Beggars Camp and the Baby Week movement.

INSULT TO BOMBAY'S DOCTORS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Edward VII Memorial Hospital have Venereal Centres in charge of competent men. There are also men coming from England just now who have had a training in V. D. Why then in the name of the suffering humanity and in justice to the rate-payers have Government taken this hasty step? Why so much secrecy in an appointment of such public utility in which the public are kept in ignorance of facts?

It cannot under any circumstances be said that Government could not find in the local profession a competent man to hold the post. But even if it was absolutely necessary for the incumbent to take any special training in Europe would not a local man with experience in propaganda work and medical treatment prove enormously more successful if he was deputed to take further training in Western Countries?

Against this strange action of Government the honorary staff of the J. J. Hospital which is composed of eminent surgeons and physicians sent in a very strong protest to Government. The reply is more or less to the effect that Government can do and will do just as it pleases, in nice words of course.

I hold no brief for the Venereal Specialists of Bombay but here is a body of eminent medical men—the cream of the medical profession of Bombay protesting. Is the Indian Minister sleeping?

CHEATING GOVT. OF STAMP REVENUE

—:o:—

A WARNING TO PUBLIC

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

It has come to the knowledge of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, that a practice prevails under which individuals and firms have been in the habit of granting unstamped receipts for payments in excess of Rs. 20 made to them. The attention of payees is drawn to the provisions of the Stamps Act which require that all receipts shall be duly stamped when payments in excess of Rs. 20 are made. If payees do not desist from the practice of omitting to stamp such receipts the penal sections of the Stamps Law will be enforced against them. Section 5 of the Indian Stamp Act provides that any person being required to give a duly stamped receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

A case recently came to notice in which pay books containing entries of salaries paid to employees, against which appeared the signatures of the employees in token of receipt of the payments were not stamped. Such signatures against entries for amounts in excess of Rs. 20 require to be stamped, and employers are requested to see that all such acquittances are duly stamped.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday the 13th March 1929, will be a Post Office holiday on account of Ramzan.

All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House, and the town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Colaba. Fort Street Booking Office, Masjid Mazgaon, Byculla. Girgaon, Malabar Hill, Pardeo, Parel, Dadar, Dharavi, Bandra, Mahim Umarkhadi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

LONDON, March 9.

Supplementary estimates amount to £682,438 of which 600,000 thousand is the grant-inaid of the Lord Mayor's Coalfields Relief Fund, remainder for the relief of distressed coal-fields in Scotland.—Reuter.

The London newspaper "East Africa" states that Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary for Colonies will probably go to East Africa within a few weeks to discuss matters arising from the Hilton Young Commission's report. This is in connection with the report that the Cabinet is reading out the High Commissioners.—Reuter.

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RAMSAY MACDONALD'S FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE

—:o:—

By Malcolm Macdonald, Son of the Ex-Premier"

It is very strange, but due I suppose to my father's influence, that I seem to be re-enacting a good deal of his life as he lived it—emotionally at least—when he was my age.

I was born in the place where my father had been born before me—in the wildest and loveliest part of the Highlands, the little fishing village of Lossiemouth. Every stick and stone, every tree, was familiar to him and it was my great treat as a little fellow to go for rambles with him and listen to his tales about people and things.

Even then I could realise that usually some social evil the story disclosed was my father's real interest in it. So that, although I don't think I knew what the word "politics" meant, began to get used to the fringes of political principles.

Very often it would be a tale of some unhappy peasant who had been driven from the land. "Malcolm, if only there had been a law to protect him," my father would say, and then, remembering my age, would stop short, to continue, in response to my urgent: "Go on, dad. What happened next?" with the facts, told movingly as, in my opinion at least, only he could tell them.

Then my father became an M.P. and we moved to London.

Soon I was making new friends, and in the broader atmosphere of the metropolis life took on new aspects.

Instead of being sent to the ordinary preparatory school my father was go-ahead enough to send me to the co-educational school, Bedales, now very well known and of high standing but in those days attractive only to the most daring and unconventional of parents.

What perhaps appealed to my father partly was that at Bedales there was a school Parliament run on similar lines to the House of Commons.

I imagine that to him the mere fact that there could be a school of that sort in existence amid surroundings in which he saw such terrible faults and failure was a sort of dream come true.

From the first I loved debates and I smile now as I recollect that I used to tackle subjects of which I knew little or nothing—the one thing in which father's example had not influenced me, for he knows his subjects thoroughly before he makes up his mind as to his true attitude.

But I outgrew that impetuousness; and in my keenness I used to send hurried letters to my father asking for information on this or that point that I could use in "Parliamentary debate." I was so impressed by the name, at that time, that even in my letters to my father which were of the most intimate sort imaginable, I don't think I ever left out the word "Parliamentary" before "debate."

A man who is a great thinker, philosopher, student, and who is an executive too, like my father, has much to attend to and accomplish, to succeed in getting through the day's work. But he never failed to let me have a prompt reply. Sometimes it meant quite a good deal of research work to answer my questions, especially I became older. It made no matter. Somehow he managed it. He never let me down once.

From Bedales I went to Oxford. Although I had been vitally interested in politics at school, that interest waned with the new possibilities I discovered at Oxford.

Quite sub-consciously, here was re-living my father's past, as a boy, just as I had re-lived it in my childhood. For I felt the call of a literary career as Ramsay MacDonald had felt it before me—although I did not know then that he had been torn between his natural inclination to devote his life to writing and a missionary-like zeal to reform the social system.

FATHER'S SPLENDID WORK.

After I came down from Oxford, I went through a period when I was able to view my father objectively, weigh up the value of the work he had done as against that of personal satisfaction he might have gained by following his own inclinations; and my unbounded admiration for him, for the way in which he had felt the very heart-throbs of the people, tried to make conditions easier for them—at the same time making these more difficult for himself—decided me. I would go into politics.

I knew that my father had a secret wish that either my brother, Alister, or I would follow in his footsteps. My brother, however, desired to be and became what he had always wished, an architect, and as I had always been the more interested of the two in politics, it seemed to me that to disappoint my father was out of the question.

Although my father had made a point of leaving us completely free and unfettered in our choice, he had a way of expressing by his whole personality what he really wanted, so that I had been conscious of this secret desire of his for—well, I don't know how many years.

When my decision was made known to him he of course consented.

Meanwhile, I had been given the opportunity of travelling round the world on the Oxford Debating tour, and it was a valuable experience. I had been too long under my father's influence to be other than keenly interested in social conditions everywhere, and during the tour I came to the conclusion that until I was at least forty, politics must be the be-all and end-all of my existence.

After that I hope to have some leisure in which to write but until then I consider myself wedded to political work of a Parliamentary nature.

Since I began to approach the political arena, I have had some very interesting experiences. With my father's help I fought an election in Notts and although I was beaten, I learned a great deal about the inside organisation of political affairs.

And all this time my father loomed largest of all things on my horizon.

I saw him as a statesman, as a thinker, as a man bold and brave enough to dare take the responsibility of influencing the destinies of nations, and sufficiently strong to bear criticism without resentment and, indeed, learn from it if possible.

And during all this time I was enjoying a man-to-man companionship with Ramsay MacDonald which had nothing to do with the relation of father and son.

My father was the more sympathetic, though silently, because he knew that I was being tormented by the same desires he had experienced in his youth, and that although I was in the thick of political thought, save for a sense of duty I should be a writer.

It was then that I saw the thousand duties he fulfilled, the hard work that fell to his daily lot, and realised how high a sense of social responsibility he must have had to be willing to give up his true inclinations and work for a public that often was ungrateful to him. And I knew in my heart that there was no nobler man living, and that the one tribute I could pay him was to follow in his footsteps.

Besides my work as managing editor of the Readers' Library Classics, I am very busy over London County Council work and spend most of my time at the country Hall, Westminister. Perhaps it is valuable training for the House, where eventually I hope to represent a constituency, for here you come right up against the real problems of the people.

My father, like most Celts is frightfully reserved and I cannot think of any one thing he dislikes more than talking about himself. He cannot manage to do easily, even among his intimates.

Therefore, with the best of intentions I cannot put into words all that I think about my father. But perhaps people will realise by what I have told them here—particularly as to how his example has made me suppress my true desires only to follow where he has led—what I really do think.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

—:o:—

ELECTIONS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES

(BY A REGISTERED GRADUATE OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.)

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th instant, a registered graduate pointed out the dishonest manner in which some candidates try to secure votes by paying the registration fees of new friends. Out of the 4,267 registered graduates about 1,700 are from the city of Bombay itself. Last year the total number was only 1,840. Though the evil is an old one there are greater chances of its being intensified this year as this is the first election by the single transferable vote system. The only answer which the registered graduates can give to such candidates is that they should not vote for them altogether.

There is another point which may be brought to the notice of registered graduates. Thirteen principals of colleges and 20 professors will be elected on the 11th and 14th instant. The Legislative Council has already elected its five representatives. The headmasters will elect five on the 16th instant, and City Municipality and District Local Boards will elect 16 on the 19th. It is possible that some of the candidates for these constituencies may also be registered graduates and one or more may get elected by any one of these constituencies. The last date for election by registered graduates is the first of April, and it is the duty of registered graduates to see that they should not waste their votes for those candidates who may have already stood from another constituency and secured a seat.

It is also possible that candidates who have secured seats in another constituency may themselves withdraw from the election by registered graduates or that the University authorities might declare such candidature as withdrawn or null and void because the candidate has already become a Fellow from another constituency.

If neither the registered graduates nor University authorities nor the candidates themselves withdrew such candidatures the result would be that a candidate elected from two constituencies will have to decide for which he will continue, and then a fresh election would have to take place by the whole constituency in the form of a bye-election.

It remains to be seen what actually takes place, but a fresh election by over four thousand graduates will be unnecessarily burdensome unless the last man in the previous election is declared by the University authorities to have been duly elected.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The Secretary, the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, Dr. A. P. Naik, National Medical and Surgical Hall, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli, writes:—

"The above Society was started in August 1924. Since then it has provided the poor and the needy with food, clothing and other necessities. It has arranged for the cremation of pauper bodies and has helped the helpless to go to their homes or to places of shelter. Recently workers of the Sangh have been visiting localities of the poor to study their condition on the spot. The society expended Rs. 300 in such work last year.

To cope with the increasing demands on the resources of the Sangh, we appeal for help from kind hearted volunteers. Kindly see or write to either of the following gentlemen.

TRACKLESS TRAIN IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

NEW WONDER IN LOCOMOTION

After having astonished the inhabitants of all the most important cities in the world, the famous TRACKLESS TRAIN of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Corporation will make its appearance in Bombay to-day (Monday). The Trackless Train arrived in Calcutta in December and after a short visit in that centre proceeded along the Grant Trunk Road, visiting all the important cities including Benares, Allahabad Cawnpore Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and then returned South along the Agra-Bombay road via Gwalior, Indore, Mhow, Nasik to Bombay. After exhibiting this famous novelty for a short period in Bombay, the train will be shipped on Thursday direct to Spain and Portugal.

This novel train which is sponsored by the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Film Company of New York is on a world tour with a view to securing educational scenic films and has already completely circled The Globe. Having commenced its tour on 30th March 1924, with New York as the starting point, it has visited Britain, the Continent, Africa, Egypt, South America, and Australia and has travelled more than 187,000 miles by land and 30,000 miles by sea.

The train is in charge of Mr. Edward Carrier, the well-known American Film authority who directs all the filming activities and his "crew" of 5.

On the day of the Train's arrival in Calcutta Their Excellencies Sir Stanley Jackson and Lady Jackson enjoyed the pleasure of inspecting the Train in the grounds of the Government House, Calcutta and added their signature to the book which records the hand-writing of notables in various countries of the world. On the second day of the Train's tour in Calcutta it was inspected by Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who enjoyed a short ride in the Trackless wonder and added his signature to that of Their Excellencies.

Upon its arrival in Delhi, it was inspected by His Excellency Lord Irwin—the Viceroy of India—who also added his name to the book.

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Described by Mr. Carrier as the eighth wonder of the world this novel train is certainly a marvellous piece of construction and opens up entirely new possibilities in motor transportation. It consists of a completely equipped locomotive and luxuriously appointed Pullmen car containing dining and sleeping accommodation for five persons.

Equipped with two 90 h.p. motors, the locomotive is capable of a speed of 40 miles an hour and is fitted with hydraulic brakes, bells, whistles and numerous other devices which will ensure safe and comfortable travelling in addition to pneumatic tyres.

AN INNOVATION.

The Pullman car is the last word in luxury. It has a kitchenette, buffet, and shower bath is lighted, heated and ventilated electrically and has a constant supply of hot and cold running water. There are even radio transmitting and receiving sets on board and it possesses moreover, an auxiliary motor of 60 h.p. and is accordingly capable of proceeding under its own power over excessively difficult roads where dismemberment of the train is deemed advisable. A remarkable innovation in motor transportation is an observation platform which is furnished with lounge chairs, permitting unobstructed scenic observation.

The triumphal tour of this extraordinary train commenced four years ago on Broadway, 'the Great White Way, of New York where it has a rousing send-off, hundreds of policemen escorting it through the crowded streets. It travelled across the Continent to San-Francisco, surmounted the difficulties of travel in Mexico and returned again across the United States to penetrate the frozen barriers of Canada. From there, it returned to New York where it was shipped to Britain.

After a prolonged tour through England and Scotland it was transhipped to Europe where it visited all the important cities of Germany, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia Hungary, Spain and France, besides visiting the minor principalities such as Luxemburg and Monaco.

From France the train was shipped across the Mediterranean and travelled through Algeria calling at all the principal cities of North Africa. The journey was continued to Egypt, traversing boundless wastes of sand where a white face was almost unknown and where the inhabitants gathered in hundreds to view the monster from another world. Following the tour of the "dark continent" South America was visited and from Panama, the train was shipped to Australia from Whence it has arrived in India after a successful tour.

The intention is to make a complete tour of all the important centres in the country and almost every town from Bombay to Lahore will be visited before Mr. Carrier returns to New York.

NOTABLE VISITORS.

Mr. Carrier throughout his tour has assisted charitable objects in many ways and during his stay in Britain he was actively associated with Earl Haig in work on behalf of the Poppy Fund, the novel train proving a valuable aid in the collection of Funds. During his Continental tour, Mr. Carrier met many of the "crowded heads" of Europe. Among the many prominent people who have inspected the train, taken a ride in it and signed the Visitors' Book are: President Coolidge, the Mayor of New York, the late Earl Haig, M. Poincare, the French President, the Queen and Crown Prince of Belgium, the Queen of Holland, Signor Mussolini, and the Presidents of five South American Republics. Civic reception were accorded almost everywhere the train went.

One of the main features of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Trackless Train World Tour is to take motion pictures of all the beauty and interesting spots in every country. After these pictures are taken the negatives are returned to the New York Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer International Library and are then released for world-wide distribution on the screens of the world. Therefore the travels of the Trackless Train exploit the good-will to the world of each country visited, besides creating wonderful propaganda.

The famous trackless train of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film Corporation which is coming to Bombay to-day.

HOW WE KEEP WARM

—:o:—

All a Matter of Muscle

In cold weather it is pleasant to think of the warmth of the body, which physiologists call animal heat. We feel it when we put our cold hands on a cow's neck or when we lift a biggish bird like a duck.

To some extent heat is produced by many of the chemical changes that go on in the body, and one of the recent discoveries of Professor A. V. Hill and his fellow-workers is that a demonstrable quantity of heat is given off in a nervous impulse, that is to say in the thrill that passes along a nerve. Thus it is not surprising to find that the most intensely alive of all living creatures, namely the birds, have also the highest temperature.

Birds are from 2 degs. to 14 degs. Fahrenheit warmer than mammals: and a finch on the hedge may be several degrees warmer than man. The cow is one of the warmest of mammals, and same of the bats in summer come a good second to bird. In a general way it may be said that the temperature of a backboned animal is an index to the intensity of the chemical routine or metabolism, but for practical purposes the muscles produce most of the animal heat which is so important in making the vital chemical processes go on quickly and smoothly. Thus writes Professor J. Arthus Thomson "John O' London."

MUSCLES AS ENGINES.

When it is very cold we run about, we stamp with our feet, we clap out hands, or we violently strike the sides of our body with our arms; and these common experiences point to the scientific conclusion that the muscles are the main producers of animal heat. They have what is called a thermogenic function.

It used to be thought that heat is produced by the contraction of the muscle fibres, when they become shorter and broader, and do work. But heat does not seem to be produced in the ordinary actual contraction, a somewhat mysterious physical process, comparable to what happens when a compressed spiral spring is released. But whereas the released spring becomes longer, the stimulated muscle becomes shorter. The heat is mainly produced by a combustion (of ractic acid) which enable the muscle to recover itself and go on contracting. In this lestitution chemacan process there is a production of heat, and carbonic acid gas is also given on.

THE WARMTH OF SLEEP.

It is plain, however, that the ordinary muscle contractions on a big scale, illustrated when we move about are not necessary for the warmth of the body, for the sleeping baby is producing heat though it is lying albost perfectly quiet. The blankets, which are comparable to fur and feathers and fat, are not producing any heat, they are merely lessening the lose that is bound to occur on the skin and in the out-breathed air.

Muscles continue to produce heat though they are not contracting in the ordinary way. But the broad fact is that the living creature is always undergoing combustion: it is like the Burning Bush of old, aflame yet not consumed. "Nec tamen consumebatur." This great fact was first made clear by Lavoisier, whom the Reds beheaded in 1794, when his genius was as its brightest. He was the first to place the purring cat beside the burning candle and to show that they were alike in this that both were burning away. He invented a "calorimeter".

COLD-BLOODED ANIMALS.

Backboneless animals and the lower backboned animals, namely fieshes, amphibians, and reptiles, produce heat, but they have very little capacity for conserving it or for adjusting supply and demand. They always approximate to the temperature of their surroundings, and exceptional cases like the congested bee-hive are readily explained. But "cold-blooded" does not mean that an animal has a low temperature, for this could not be said of lizards basking in the sunshine in warm countries; it means that their body-temperature changes, up or down, according to that of their surroundings. So this is a case where a technical term is needed to correct the misleading popular one, and the word used is "poikilothermal," which means of changeable temperature.

WARM-BLOODEDNESS.

This quality is restricted to birds and mammals, and it means the power of keeping the temperature of the body constant, day and night, year in and year out. A bird or a mammal may feel cold in winter, but until a certain limit is passed, it has the same temperature as it had in summer. It is "stenothermal." The warm-blooded creature can keep its temperature account balanced from hour to hour, almost from minute to minute.

If a bird or a mammal is losing too much heat from its skin and in its breath, the blood is for the moment slightly chilled. When it flows through a particular centre in the brain (situated in the corpus striatum of the cerebral region), its slight coldness stimulates the nerve-cells to send out nervous messages which save the situation. Some of these messages command the muscles to produce more heat, while others command a constriction of the superficial bloodvessels in the pale skin, thus reducing the loss.

Similarly, if a bird or a mammal or a man is becoming too warm, the heat-regulating or "thermotaxic" centre is affected by the slightly warmed blood, and orders are automatically issued which induce less activity in the muscles, greater activity in the sweatglands (in mammals), and an expansion of the superficial blood-vessels in the flushed skin. Thus again things right themselves and without our knowing anything about it. The evaporation of the sweat from the mammalian skin helps to keep the body cool; and since birds have no sweat-glands, it is easy to understand why they often "feel the heat" so badly.

DEATH FROM COLD.

A more or less naked nestling left exposed by some accident to its mother soon takes on the temperature of the surroundings, and thus, in the North, quickly dies of cold. The same is true of very young mammals that are born naked. In both cases the heat-regulating centres are not yet in working order. Nature legislates for the normal, and that includes maternal care. Also exceptional are the hibernating mammals, such as duckmole, dormouse, hedgehog, and bat. For they are imperfectly warm-blooded creatures that make a strength out of their weakness by becoming winter-sleepers. But that is certainly another story.

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